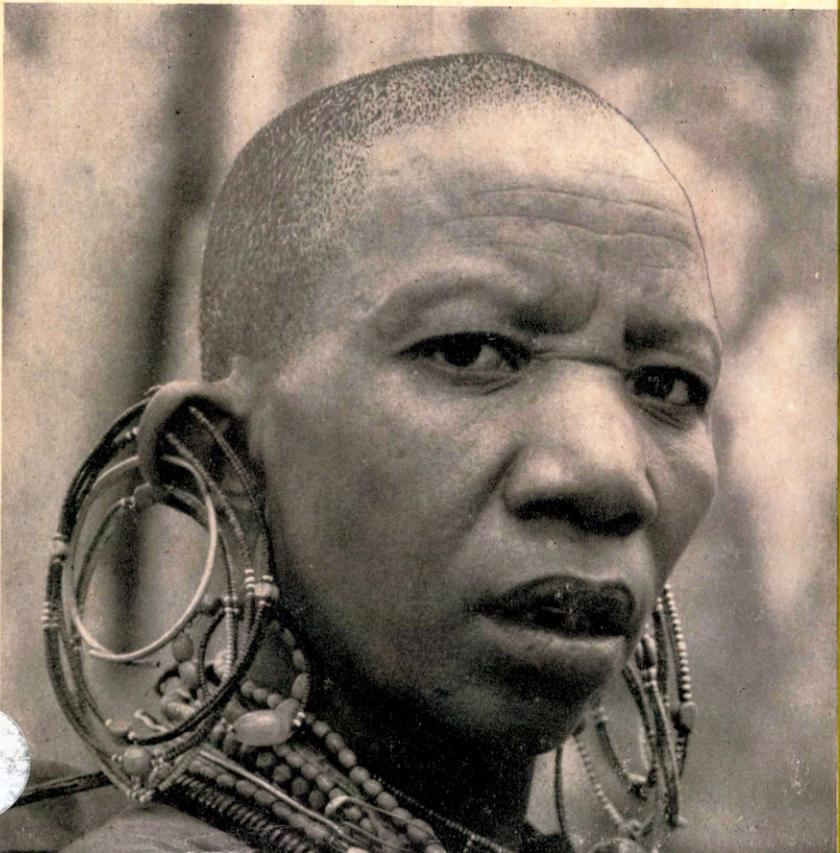


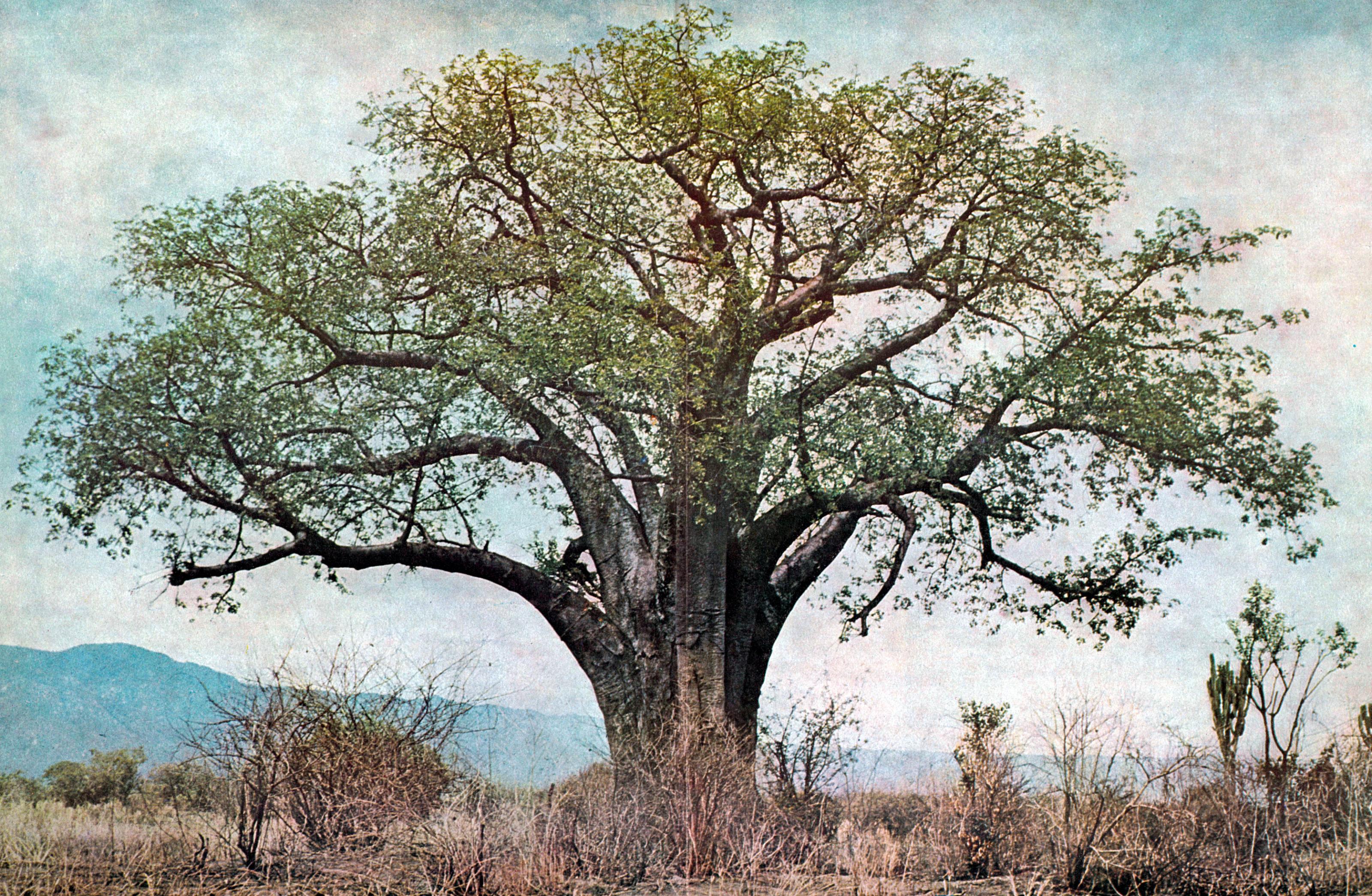
**The
Conflict and Change
in Africa
as seen from a
Hospital Window**

AUTHOR'S FILE COPY



JUNGLE DOCTOR DANDAMA

**JUNGLE
DOCTOR
PANORAMA**

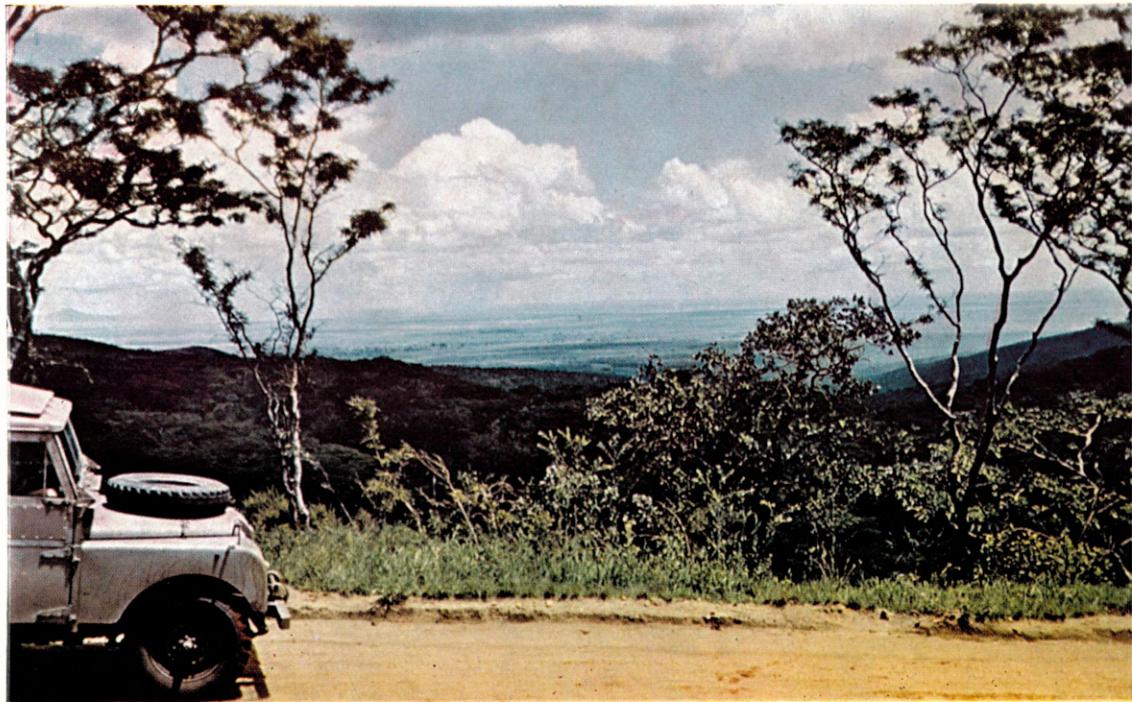


JUNGLE DOCTOR PANORAMA



HOW IT ALL STARTED

AFTER converging journeys by air totalling over 26,000 miles, the author, two photographers, and the publisher met in Tanganyika. Here, from the red earth road leading down from the Pienaar Heights, they have their first glimpse of their objective—the vast Central Plains of Tanganyika, where the majority of the photographs in this book were taken. None has ever been published before.

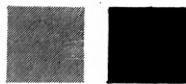




**JUNGLE
DOCTOR
PANORAMA**

LONDON: THE PATERNOSTER PRESS

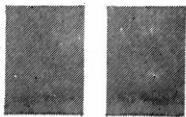
TEXT BY PAUL WHITE



PHOTOS BY

OSSIE EMERY

EDWIN UDEY



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J U N G L E D O C T O R

P A N O R A M A

“

“IT'S time you put a window into the Jungle Doctor books,” said Ossie Emery the photographer.

This started things, and he, Howard Mudditt the publisher, Edwin Udey and I, with thirteen cameras, converged on East Africa from Australia, Great Britain and the U.S.A., and here is the result to mark the production of the millionth book of the *Jungle Doctor Series* and the translation into the fifteenth language. In these books you have read about Daudi and Sechelela and the others who live and work and witness in these C.M.S. Hospitals.

Jungle Doctor Panorama brings you literally face to face with them and lets you see for yourself that this missionary project in Tanganyika is not mere imagination but true life.

Each chapter title is that of a published book in the *Jungle Doctor Series* and is planned to give a close-up view of the inside story of our medical work, both of people and places.

You may see through the routine of a hospital how the life of a people is changing.

There is great hope for the future as young Africa shoulders responsibility. This work, like the country itself, is young and has its growing pains; there has been no attempt to cover up makeshift, shortages or difficulties.

We invite you to look through this photograph-window and meet people as we see them and work with them in Jungle Doctor Hospitals.

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DOCTOR OF TANGANYIKA

T

ANGANYIKA is Livingstone's country.

It is a territory of ten million people, of vast lakes and wide plains; of towering volcanic mountains and dense thornbush jungle, of which great stretches are ridden by tsetse fly.

Wild life abounds on plain, lake and mountain.

In the heart of the people is high ambition for education, progress and self-government.

Jungle Doctors and Nurses, by training and supervising young, educated Africans, bring a new way of health to scores of thousands of people.

7. The Livingstone Memorial at Ujiji, on the shore of Lake Tanganyika. The plaque reads,

UNDER THE MANGO TREE
WHICH THEN STOOD HERE
HENRY M. STANLEY MET
DAVID LIVINGSTONE
10 NOVEMBER, 1871

8. Africa is a continent teeming with people, not a vast game park. It is turbulent, jostling, anxious. In every crowd, every town, every village, every street is a wide range of dress, hairstyle and ornament. A striking mixture of ancient and modern, of wide contrast and great similarity.

9. A woman at the woman's job, the garden. A boy fingers a rosary. Semi-civilised clothing dangles on a very thin boy. A girl's beads, highly decorative, have a utility note with a key.

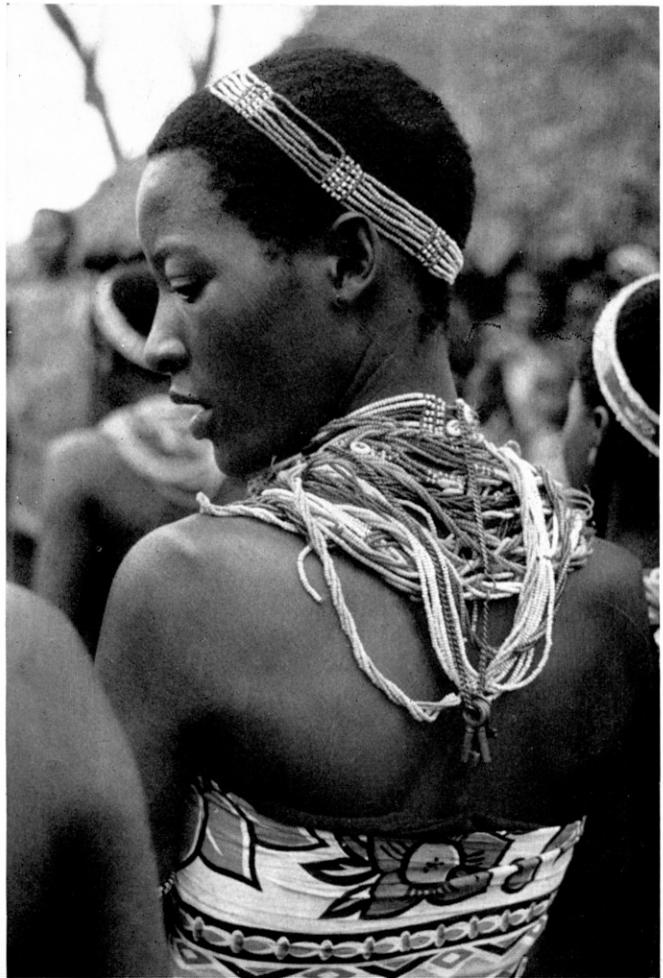
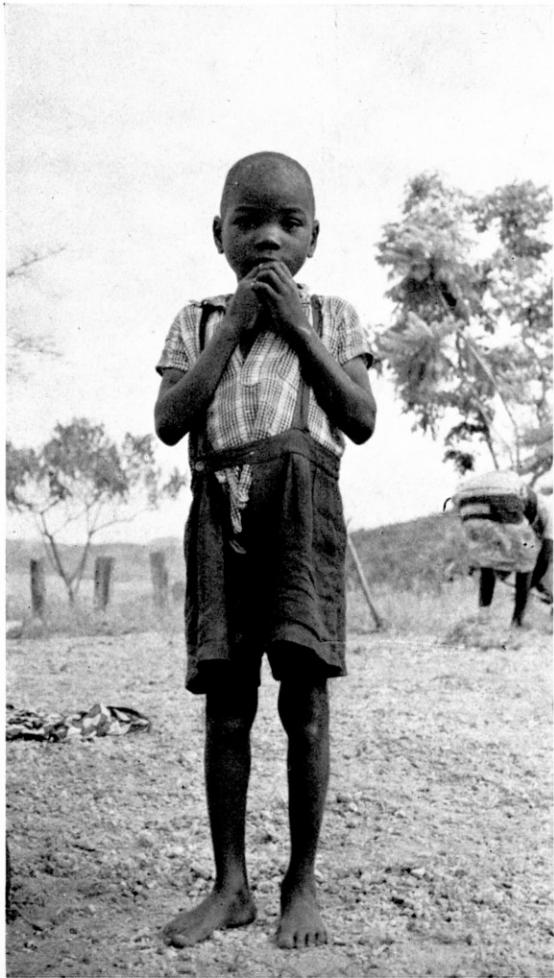
10. The road from the jungle to Mission Unit —a Church, Schools and a Hospital.

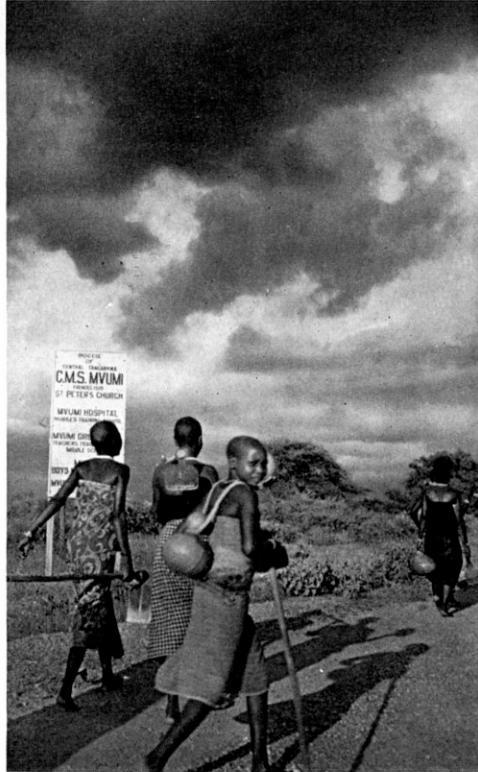
11. Out-patients at Kilimatinde Hospital where Miss Marjorie Paull, Jungle Nurse of 30 years' experience, has a clinic for "Ladies in Waiting."

12. Training is the keynote of the hospitals. If equipment seems primitive it is because resources were geared to flesh and blood rather than to facilities hard to duplicate in an African home.

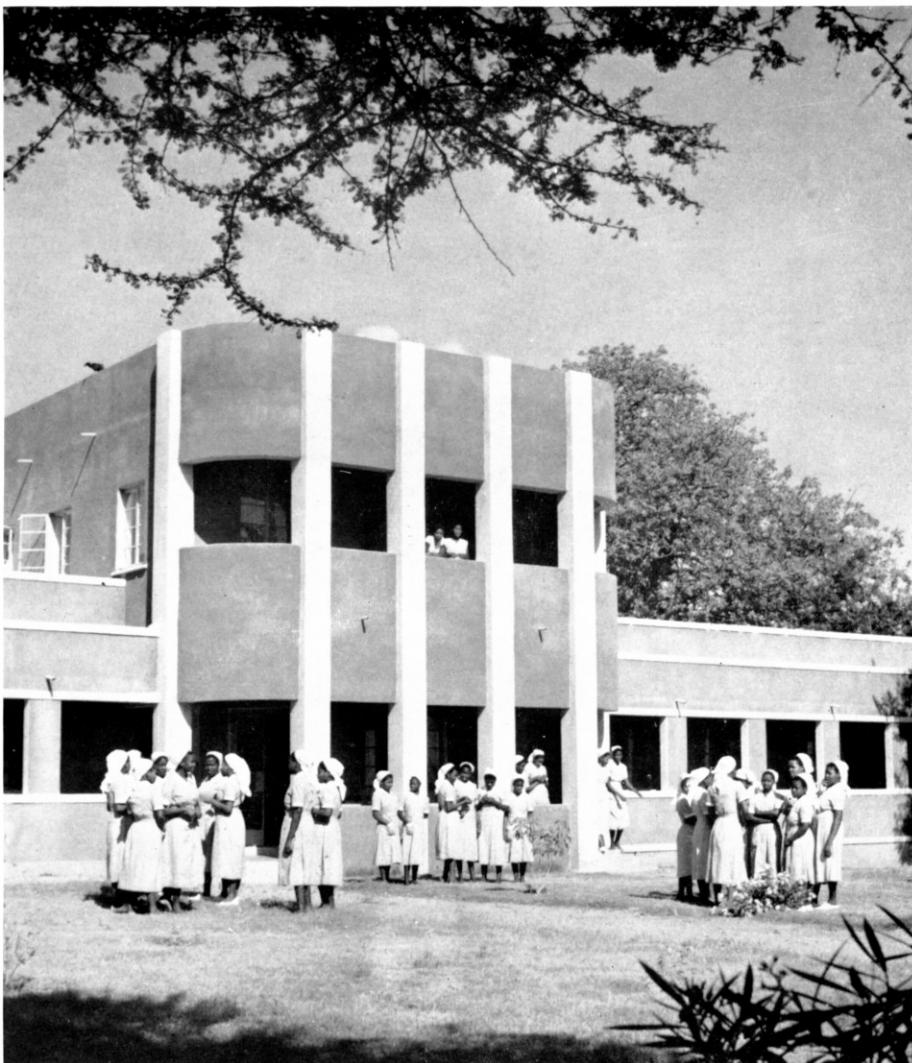












NURSES, Laboratory Technicians and Medical Aids from twenty-five different tribes come to the large Mvumi Training School.

Here they are taught to treat the whole health of man.

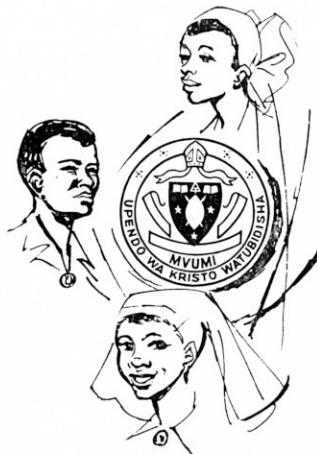
Modern surgery, obstetrics, tropical and preventive medicine are wonderful weapons in the fight against physical disease.

What is even more important, the complete answer to the disease of man's soul is readily available.

Our standing orders in the words of

the Lord Jesus Christ Himself are,

"Preach the Good News, heal the sick."



14. Ears are useful.

This 'Ha Carpenter uses his in his trade.

Masai girls like ear ornaments which swing like small hoops.

This 'Gogo' musician has an ear loop very popular in his large tribe.

15. A member of the 'Kamba' tribe, this girl has stretched earlobes with studded wooden discs, which are widely worn.

On 14,000 ft. extinct volcano Mount Meru, this girl has novel ideas.

16. African children always intrigue me.

Here is a cross-section.

A human baby carriage.

Little sister takes responsibility early in the Central Plains midway between coast and lakes.

17. These girls are from a village near the Congo border.

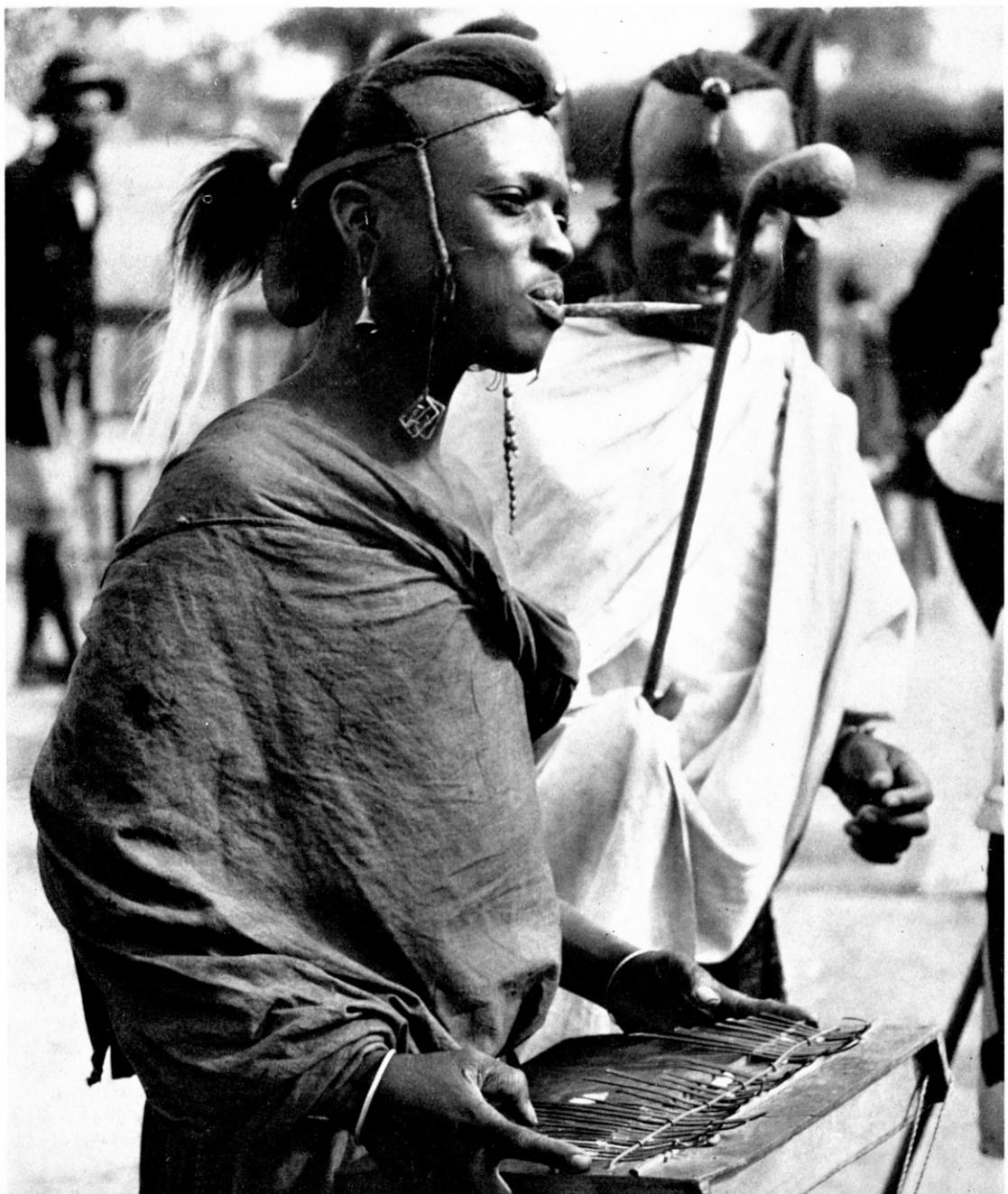
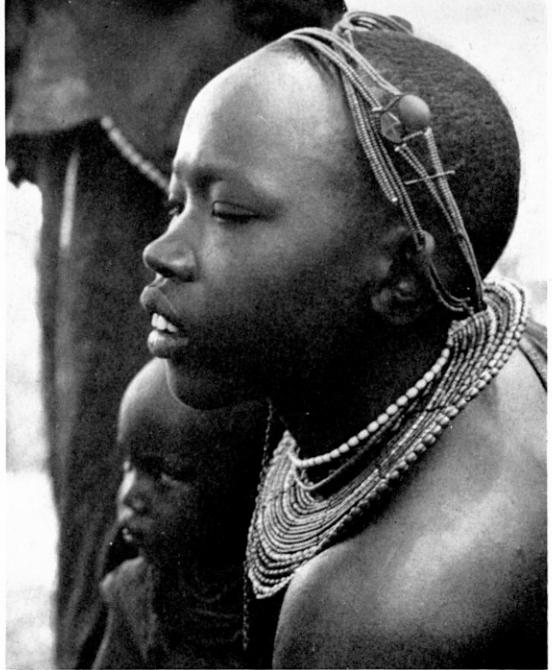
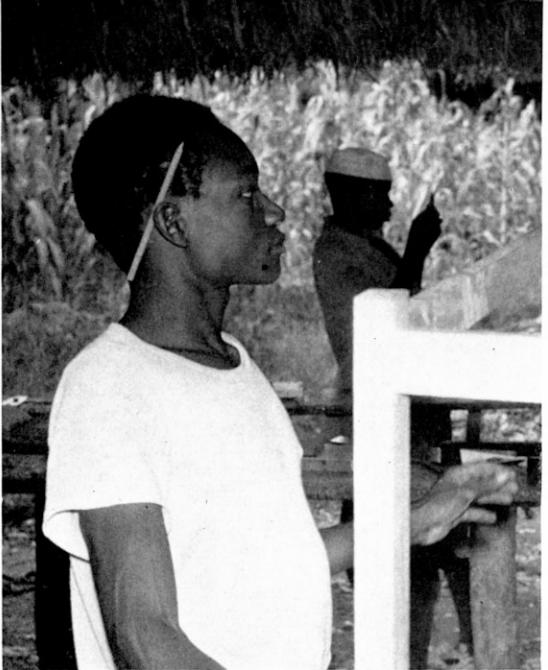
Small daughter gardens with her mother within sight of the Livingstone monument.

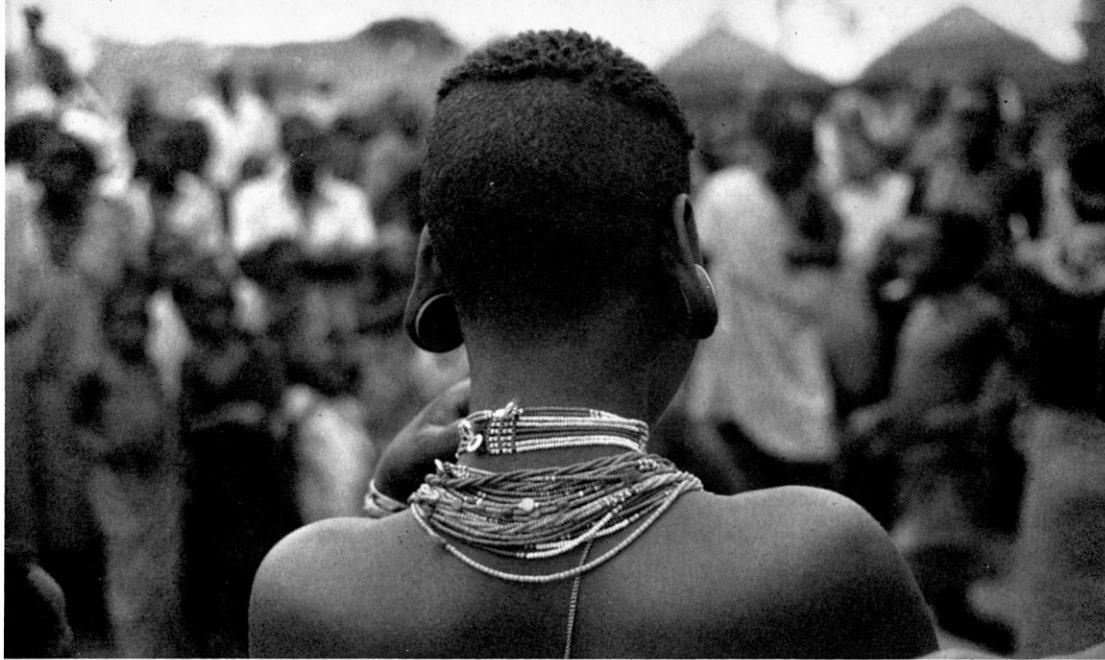
18. Schoolgirl from the banks of Lake Victoria looks into the future.

Nursing is one of the few outlets for educated girls.

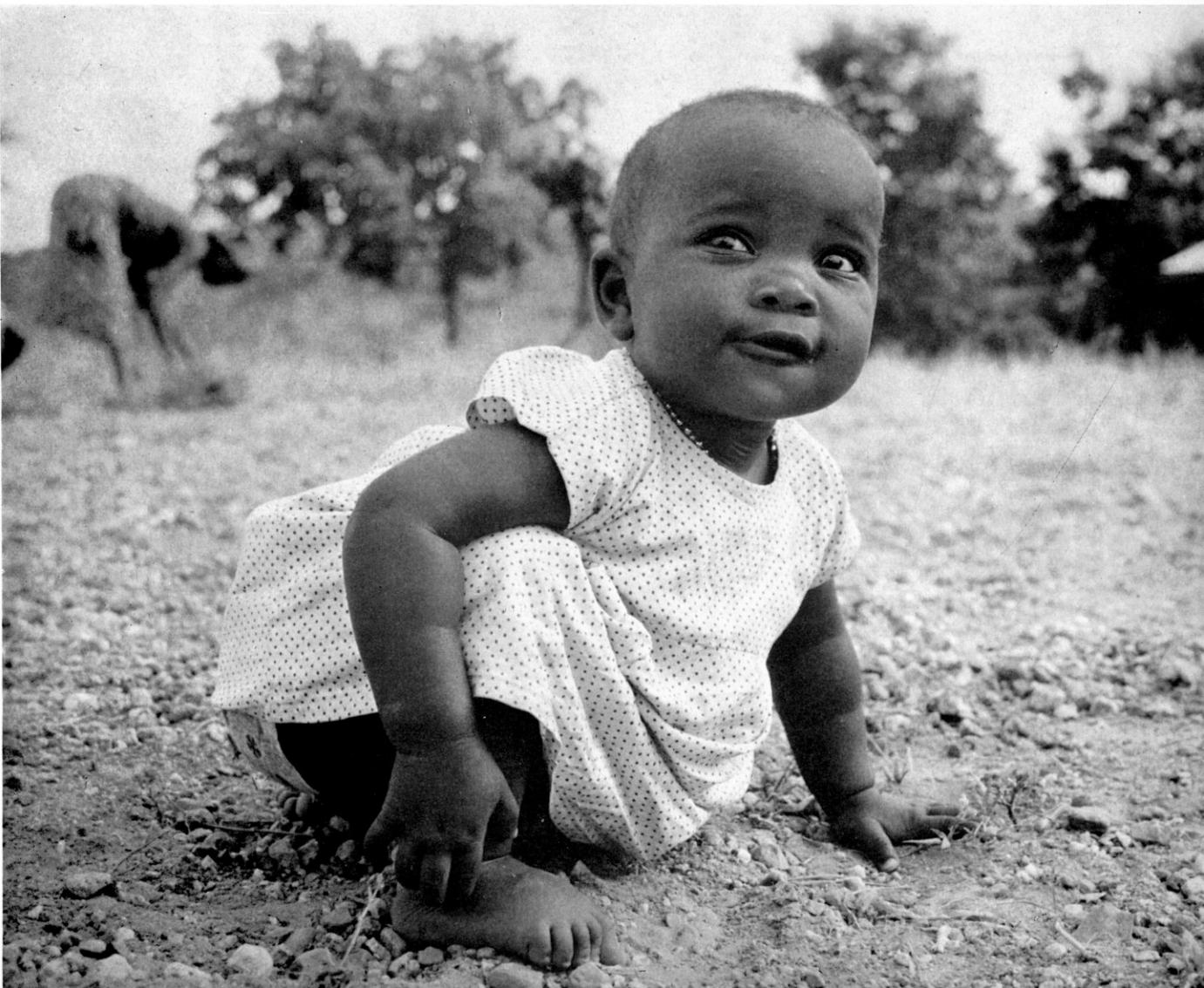
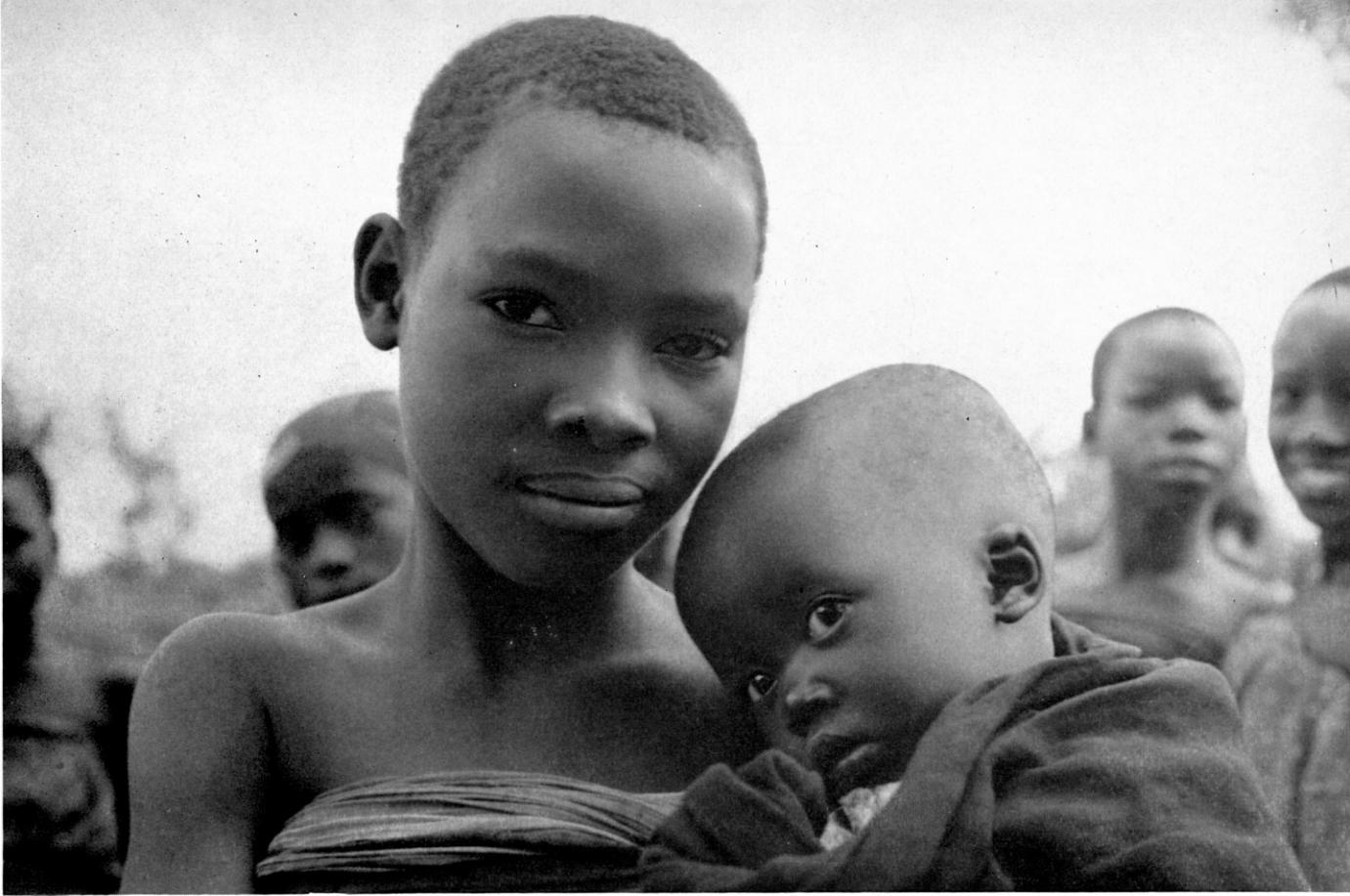
19. Waiting in the sunshine while mother shops in the open-air market.

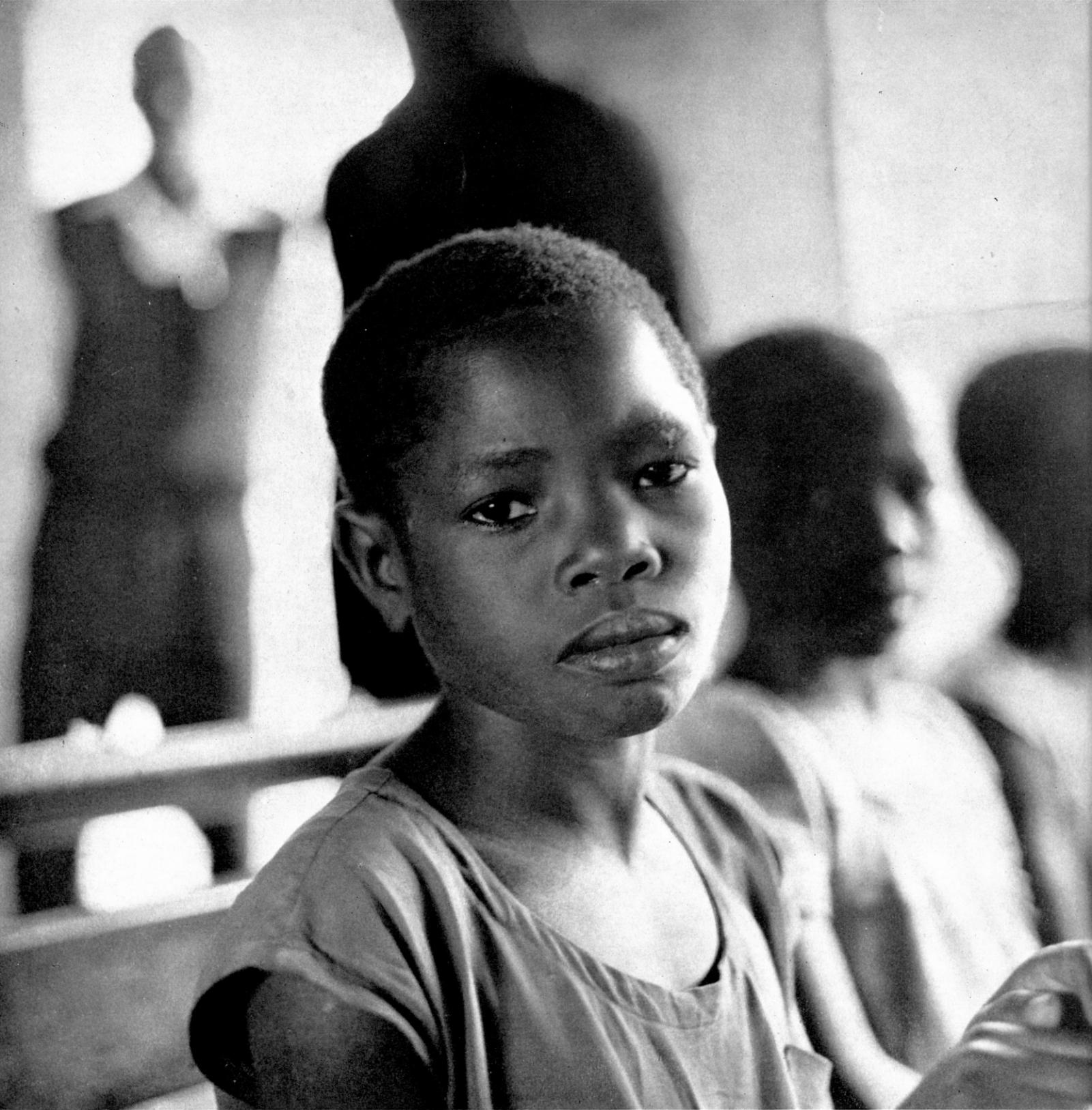
20. A woman inspects tomatoes in the market before committing herself to a purchase.









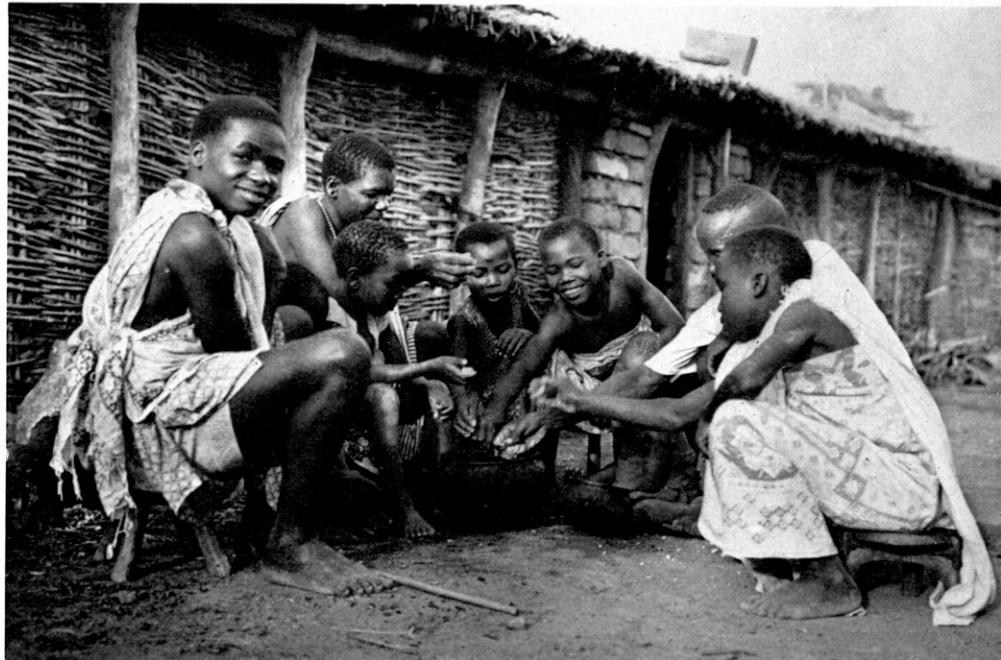




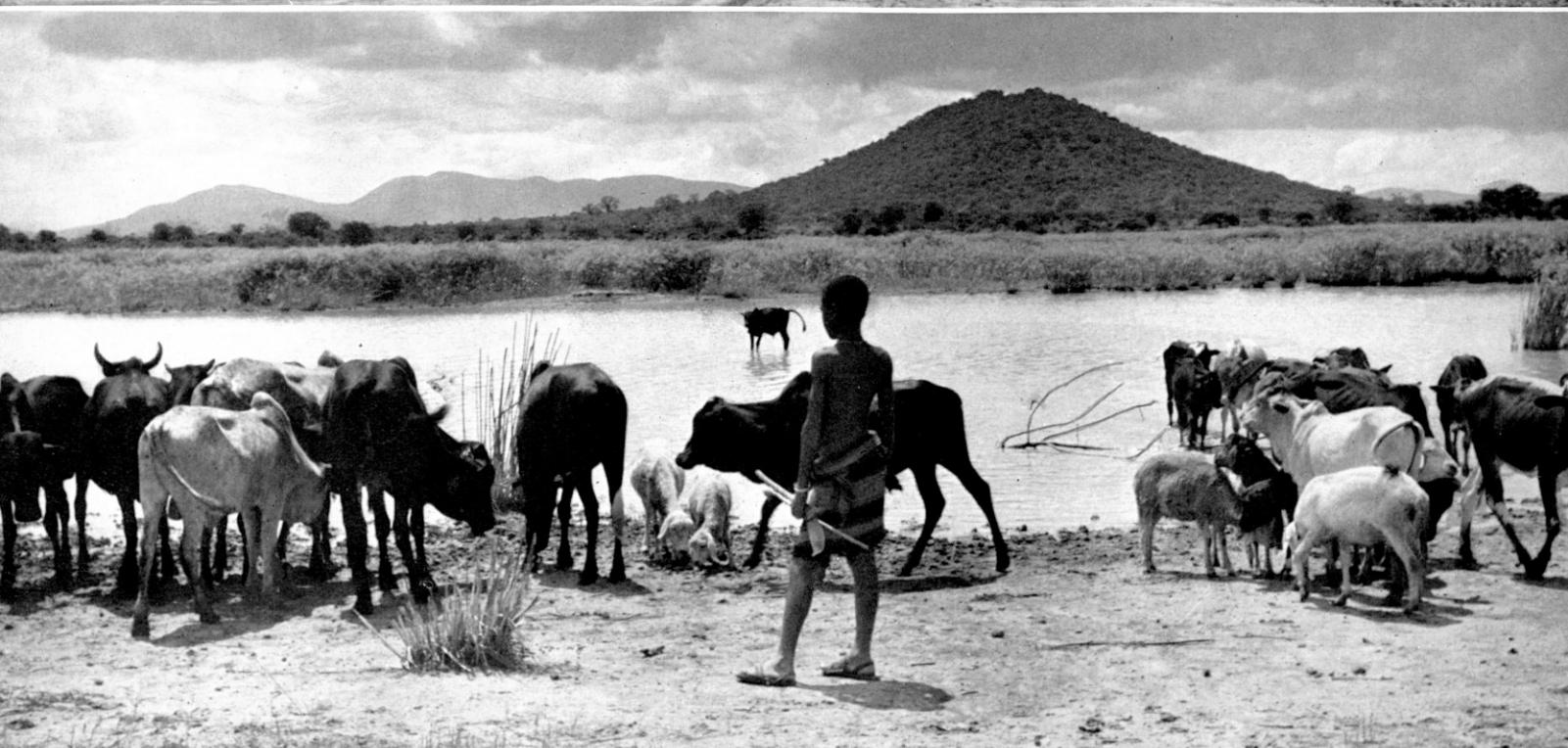




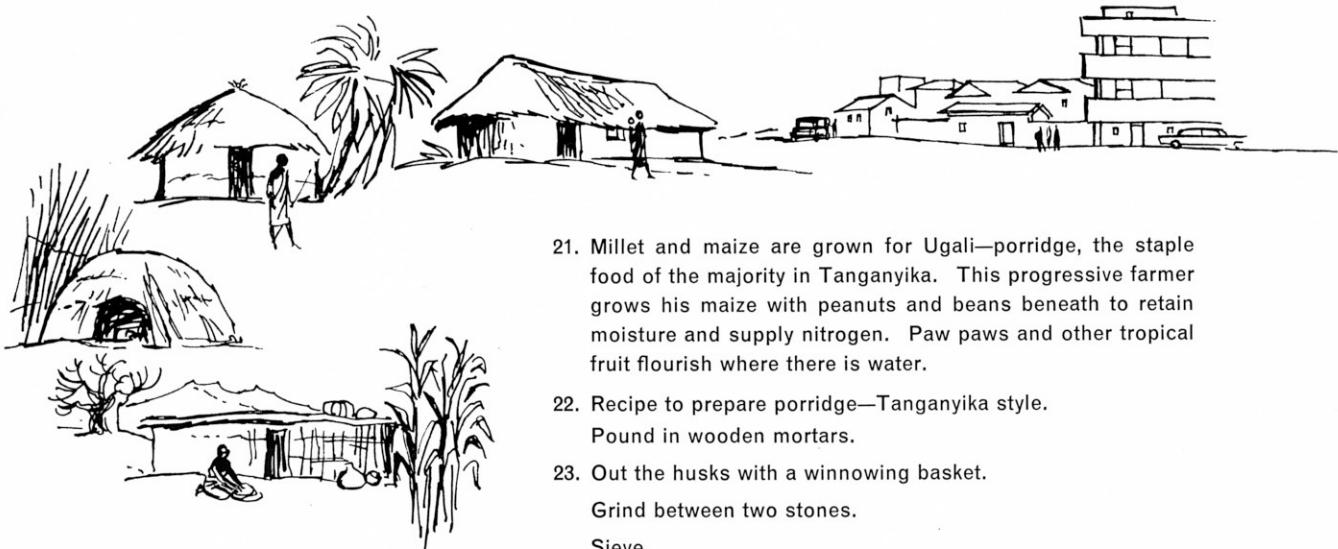












21. Millet and maize are grown for Ugali—porridge, the staple food of the majority in Tanganyika. This progressive farmer grows his maize with peanuts and beans beneath to retain moisture and supply nitrogen. Paw paws and other tropical fruit flourish where there is water.
22. Recipe to prepare porridge—Tanganyika style.
Pound in wooden mortars.
23. Out the husks with a winnowing basket.
Grind between two stones.
Sieve.
Cook with care in a home-made clay pot.
Eat with enthusiasm.
24. Water supply is walked from the well.
A gourdful weighs some 35 lbs.
25. Jungle Doctor Hospitals are found along the tracks of the Great Explorers—
 - On the inland slopes of the coastal mountains not far from the old slave route.
 - In the Ugogo plains, the great tract of country in Central Tanganyika east of the Great Rift Wall.
 - Away to the West between the Great Lakes, Victoria and Tanganyika—rich, well-watered uplands.
26. In the chill and mists of morning in the Coastal Mountains, coughs involve the whole family. This Masai headman clutches his bottle of cough mixture. His newest wife is on his right. She is not much taller than his older children. His favourite daughter is last in line, dressed in soft, skilfully beaded calf skin. In the background is the cattle enclosure and the squat wicker house plastered with mud and cow dung.
28. Typical 'Gogo country, with a huge baobab tree beside the path. The end papers of this book show in full colour a magnificent baobab, with the Great Rift Wall in the background. These thousand year old patriarchs are the signature trees of the Central plains of Tanganyika.





J U N G L E D O C T O R S

THE threat of death and the torture of uncontrollable pain have brought many to these hospitals.

Sometimes they come a hundred miles on foot. Here, they know, are those who speak their language, those who really care for them as individuals.

African staff, trained and in training, twenty Jungle Nurses and six Jungle Doctors, do battle with the admirable weapons modern medicine makes available, with the treatment of man's soul as a first priority.

Jungle Doctor Hospitals are a handful of medical outposts well off the beaten track staffed by men and women with a double purpose and a single mind.

They are hospitals run for a minimum to do very much for very many.

They are planned to help the African. To open his understanding to life here and in the hereafter.

In these hospitals men are not only born, but born again.

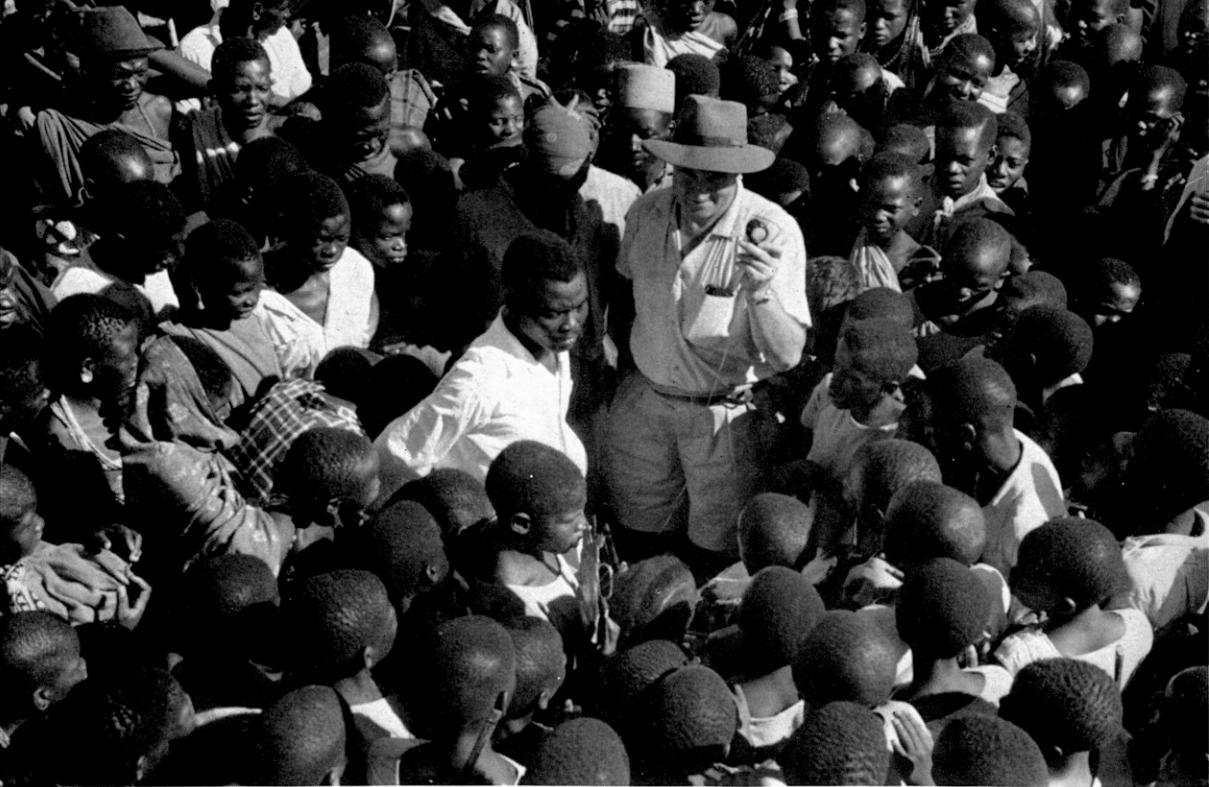
They not only regain their grip on life, but find eternal life.

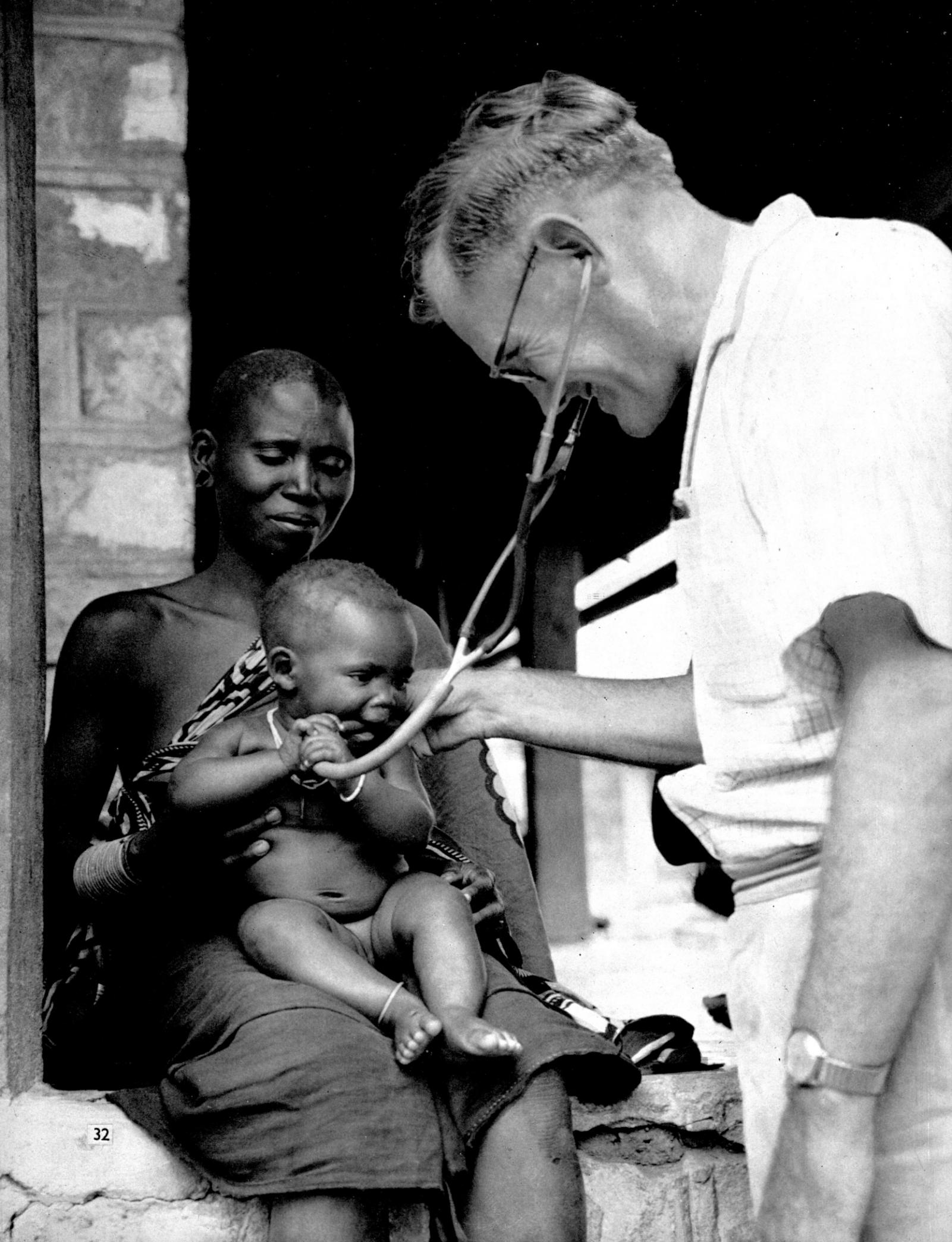
Light is brought back to blind eyes, and what is more important, men are introduced to the One who is the Light of the World.

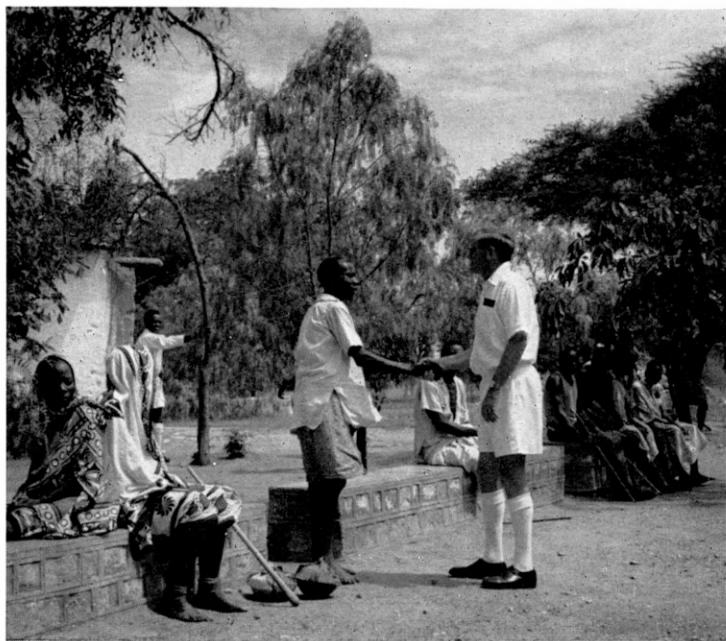
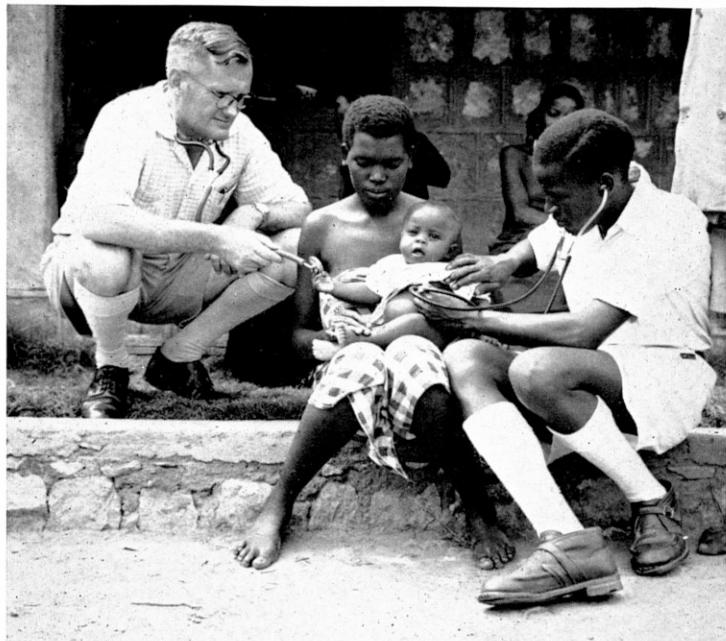


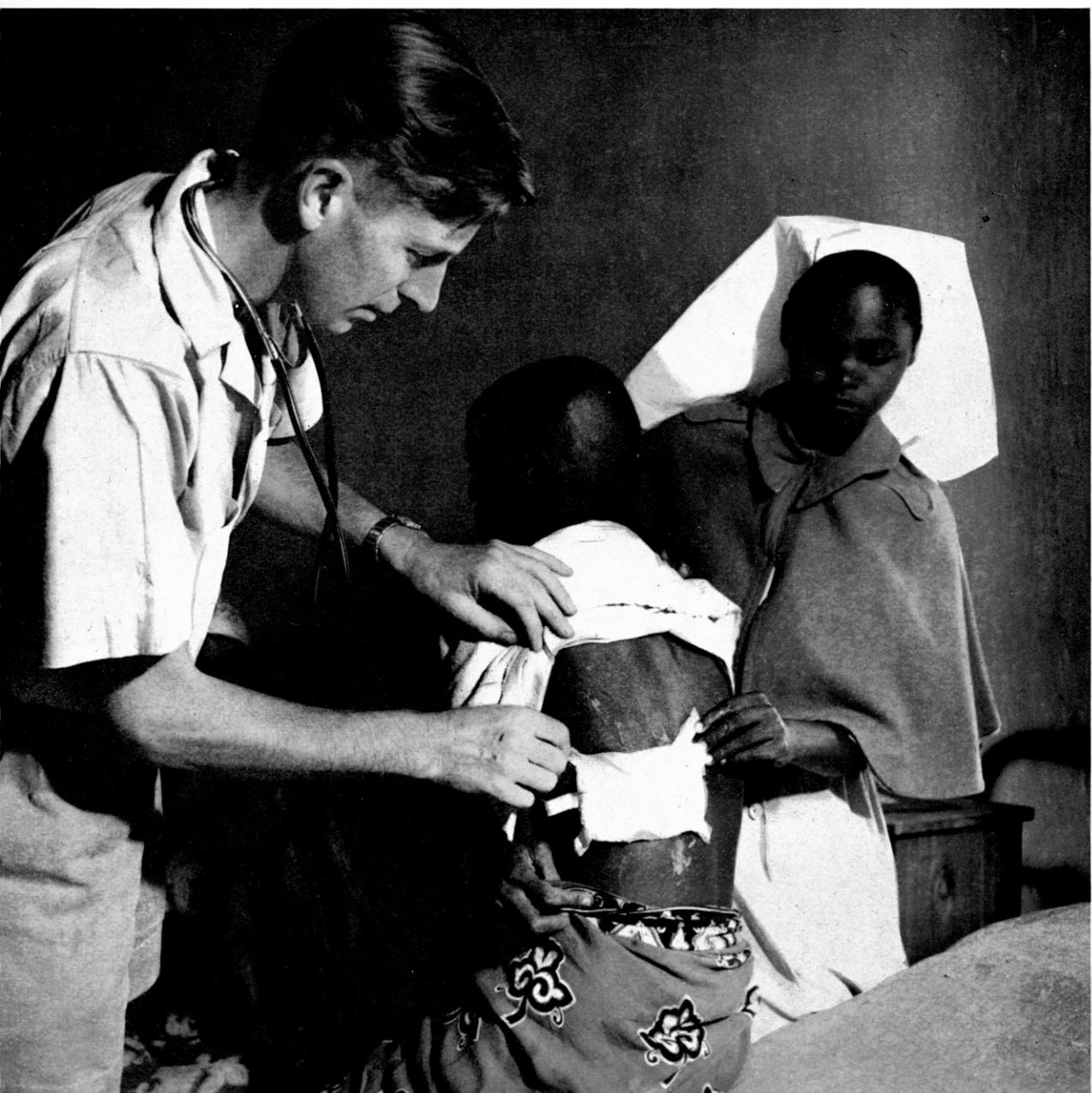


31. I meet some of my friends
and record their singing.
This has been heard over Jungle Doctor
Broadcasts on a hundred
radio stations in four continents.
32. In the memorial ward to Jungle Doctor
Norman Powys, Dr. Hannah in his lunch-hour
plays "The Messiah." They told him,
"That music is food for the soul."
33. He discusses the training programme with
Miss Dorothy Hughes, the Tutor Sister.
Dr. Hannah is the friend of thousands.
He is family doctor to the 'Gogo people
and an authority on the sick African child.
He examines a child with Mr. Cyprian Charli,
an African Medical Assistant.
34. Dr. David Rodda, once a Captain in the
Australian Army,
orders follow up treatment in Bugufi Hospital
in the far west of Tanganyika.
35. Dr. Juliet Backhouse examines a Masai
child's eye while visiting their village.
36. Dr. Ken Dalley of New Zealand treating a child
with chronic malaria. The diagram is of the
rib margin and the size of the spleen.
37. Miss Betty Banks at a Baby Welfare Clinic.
38. Two visitors come to hospital.
The woman demure with a taste for colour.
39. The man, truculent, wordy, aggressive.
The scar on his forehead is the
'Gogo tribal mark.





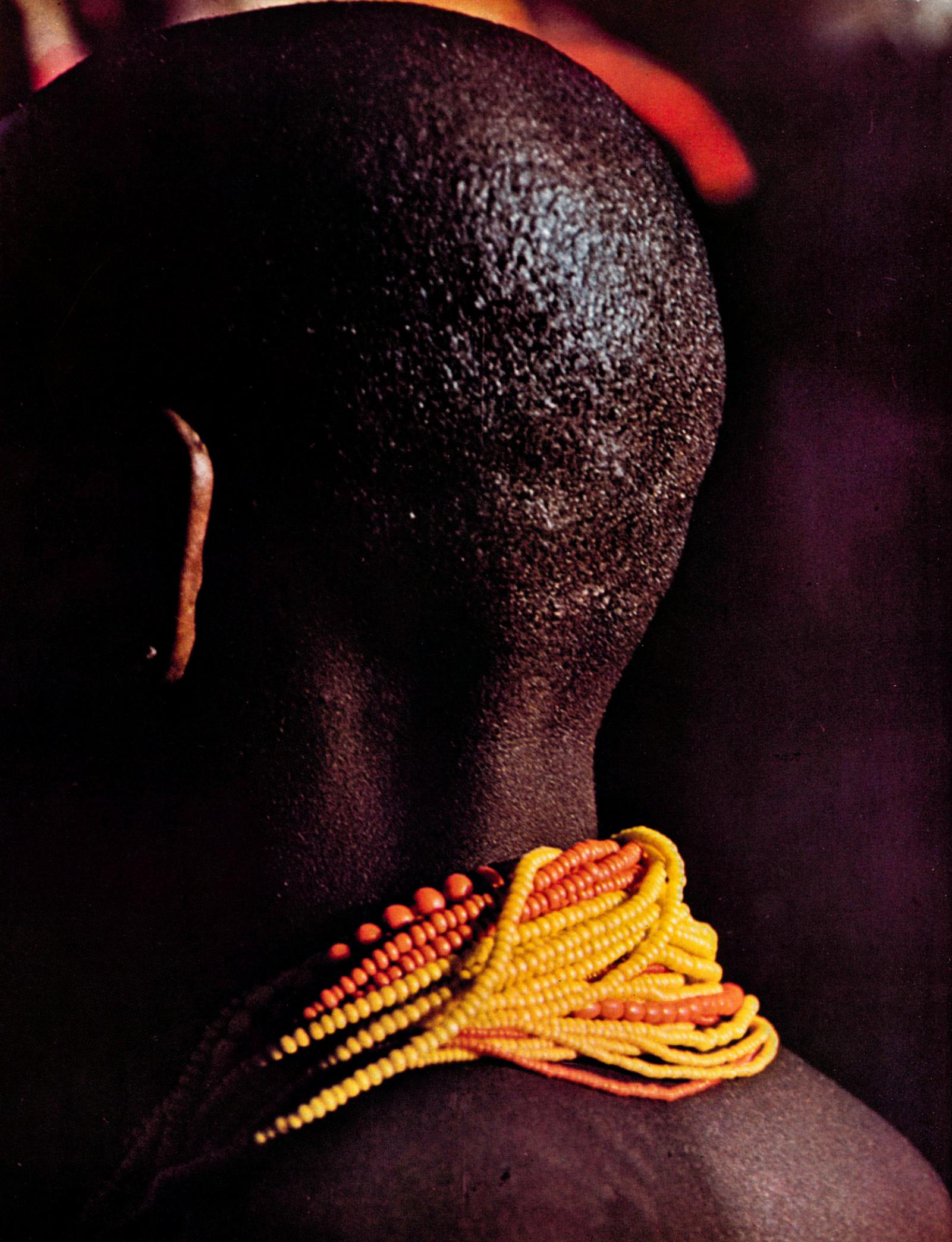


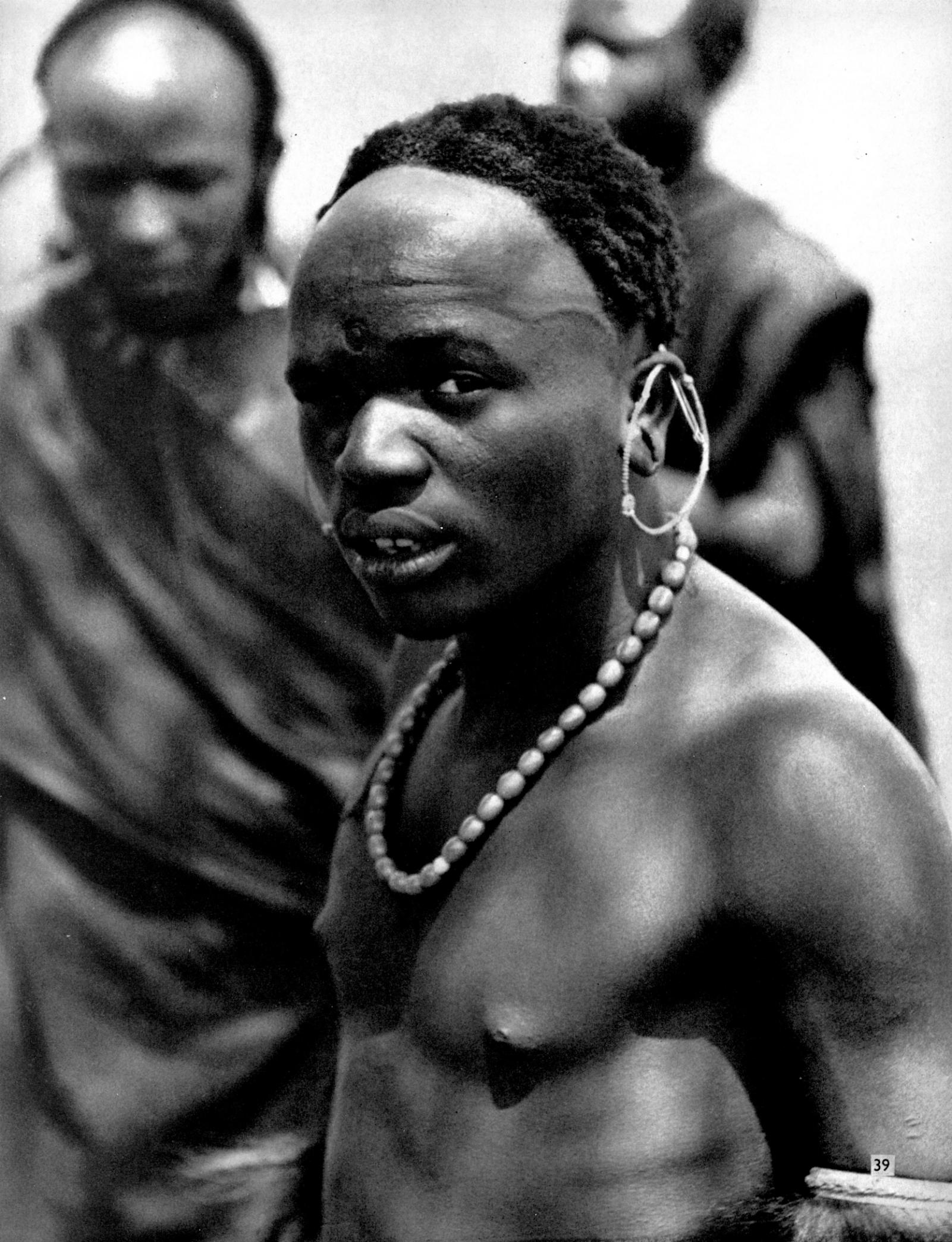


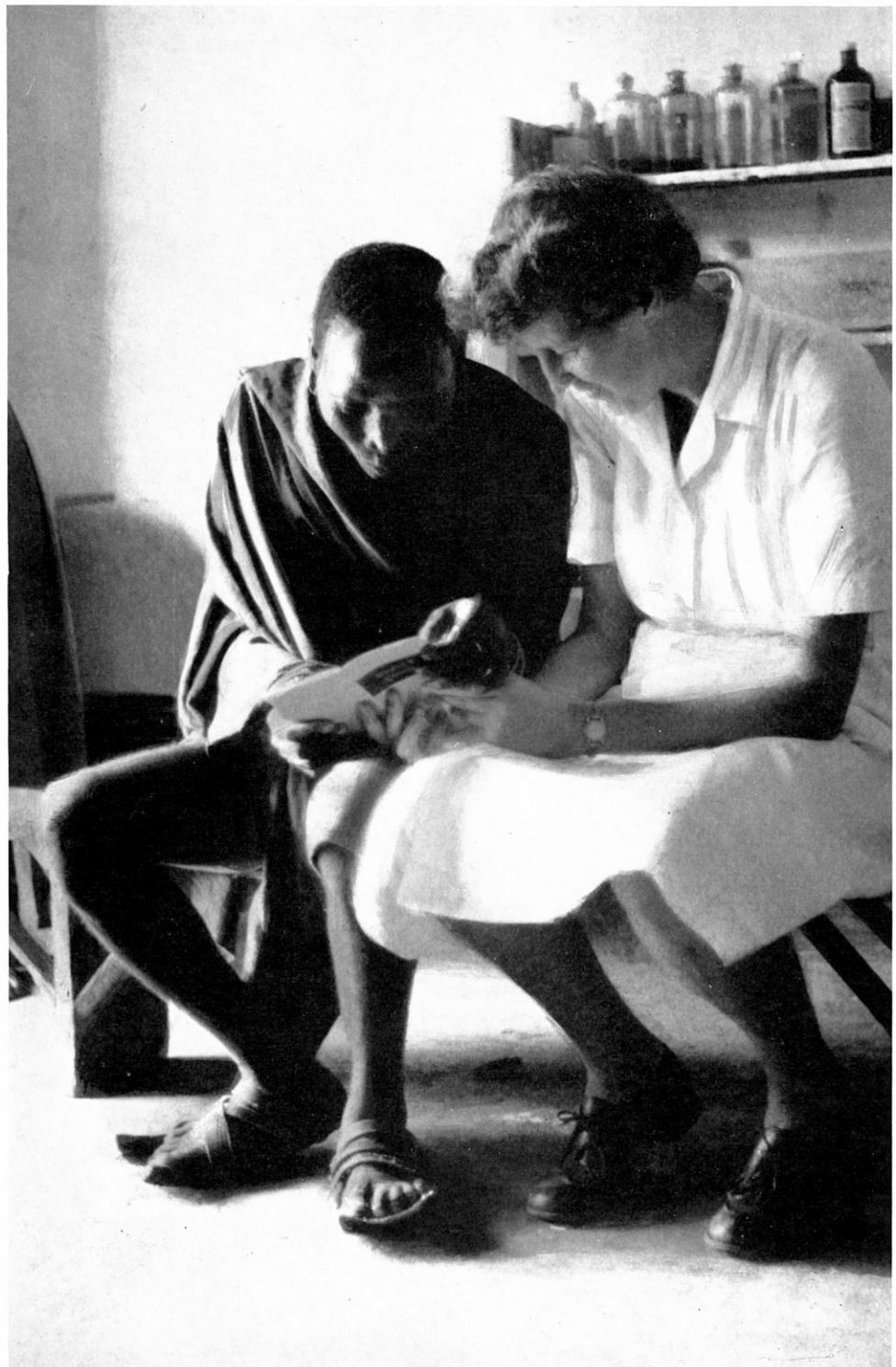














WHEN these hospitals started tuberculosis was a grim killer but things have changed with the coming of new medicines (like streptomycin and I.N.A.H.).

“ The Great Cough,” as he called it,
swept this 'Kaguru man to the very gates of death
but the medicines worked most effectively.

The story of his recovery spread like a jungle fire,
many others came in for help.

While he was in hospital
he learned to read in a literacy campaign.
He said, “ The Book speaks with strength.”

In hospital he learned about his physical complaint.
He found too, that his soul was sick.
Only he can choose which path he takes.



JUNGLE DOCTORS and their African helpers by routine clinical examination and the use of very everyday and inexpensive pathology are able to get at the root cause of much tropical sickness.

Lives can be saved at the cost of one pound or two dollars each.

With the disease in focus, in nearly every case there is a splendid answer available, but at these hospitals there is one special problem—shortage of supply.

Half of the Jungle Hospitals to date have no running water.

This could be put in at a cost of £1,000.

Not one of the hospitals has more than an emergency lighting plant. Five of them have not even this.

There is no facility for X-ray examination. Often there is an acute shortage of medicines. Time and time again the dispensary shelves lack the medicines which could mean life or health for a sufferer.

A twenty-bed ward is run for the cost of only one bed in a home hospital.

The people who come to us bring a "thank-you" in the form of a chicken, a bowl of grain, or a bundle of firewood.

There is no free medicine, for free things have no value in the minds of many.

Fees are less than those asked by the Witch Doctor.



42.

The stethoscope seldom rests. Miss Genevieve Cutler helps the doctor diagnose pneumonia which, complicated by malaria, is a particularly vicious killer.

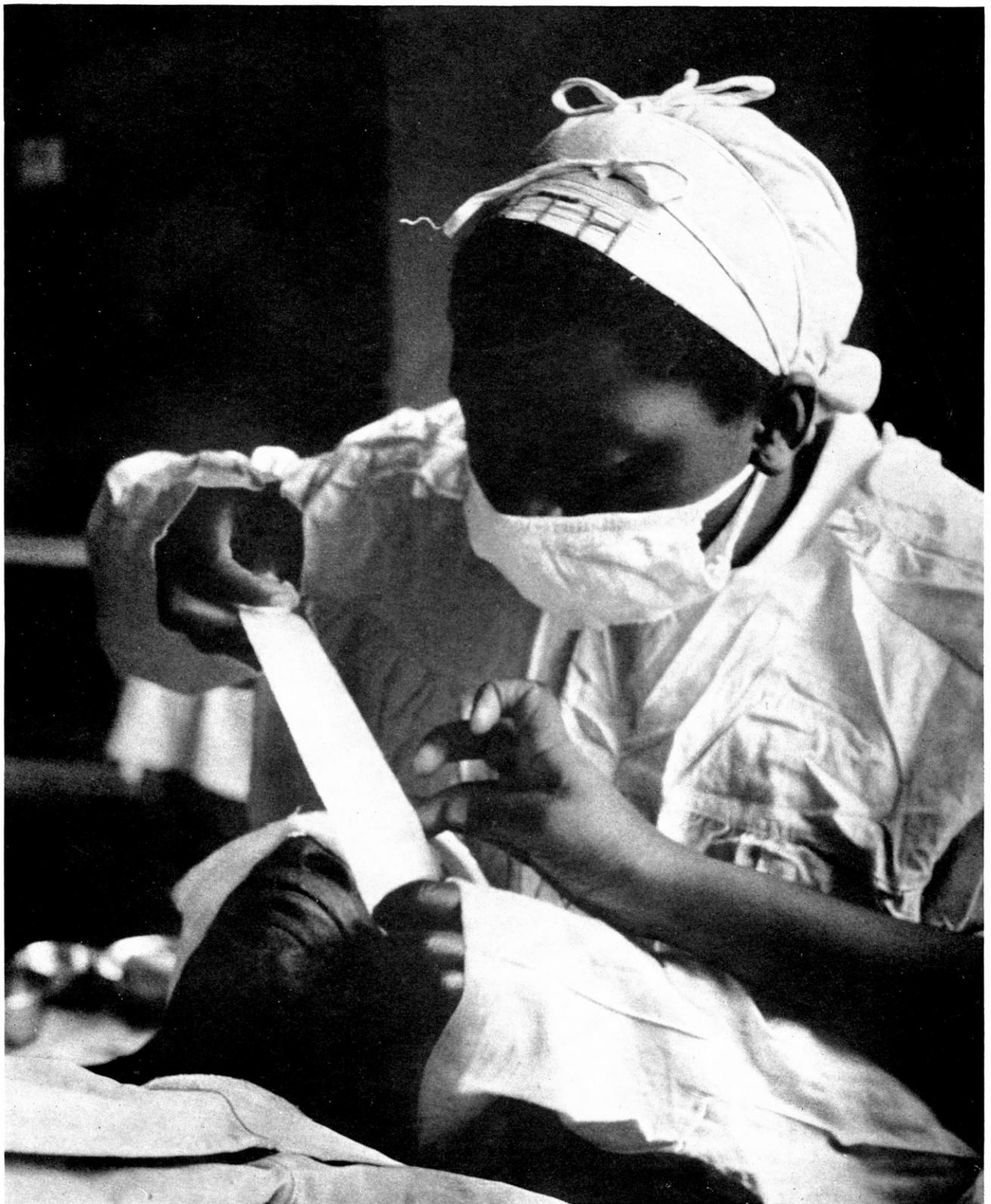
44, 45.

For many who have long been blind, to remove the opaque eye lens by a cataract operation is dramatically to turn night to day. There can be few more rewarding experiences for a Jungle Doctor; the cost apart from the surgeon's skill (his own particular contribution) is one pound or two dollars.

46, 47.

Not every blind man can be helped. Dr. Robin Smith carefully investigates. More often than not eye surgery is a very special way to help those who believed their plight hopeless.







ONE trained nurse to each two hundred of the population is roughly the situation at home.

In Tanganyika the figure is nearer one in every five thousand.

Training is intensive. The standard for entry into nursing is high, examinations are equal to overseas standards but are made even harder by being in English.

Looking after the sick, other than close relations, is a new thing in African life.

Training is geared to cope with the whole health of man.

49.

Here are some close-ups of the task. Miss Pensioza Manemba, young and attractive staff nurse with double certificate. She wears with pride the badge of her training school whose motto is, "The Love of Christ Constrains Us."

50, 51.

Training is the heart of the task. Young Africans learn to shoulder responsibility and set a lead in the new community both on and off duty. The adventure of a new way of life, new status, new prosperity, needs the foundation of faith in Jesus Christ and spiritual growth which is found in Christian fellowship and obeying God.

Here Miss Dorothy Hughes gives a helping hand in tutorial classes.

Trained staff do a minor operation to diagnose meningitis.

Ward Rounds—staff nurse on duty. Current styles—staff nurse off duty. "Pulse is good, Doctor."

"Reading the Bible is food and medicine for the soul," said one Staff Nurse.

Together (here in the home of Miss Marjorie Paull) or alone in Quiet Time the Bible and study of it means much in the growth of character and in the whole pattern of life.

52.

Miss Joan Eatch makes the morning inspection of the nurses' home.

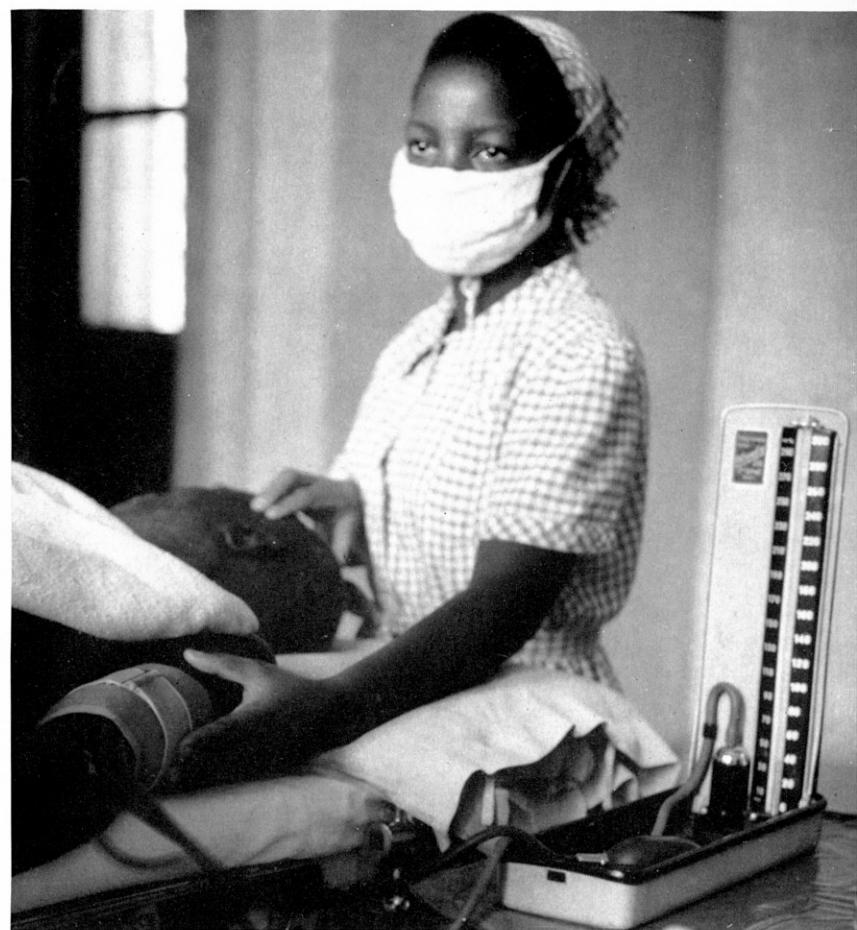
53.

Miss Narelle Bullard with staff nurse and experienced nurse weighs a baby in the Kongwa Hospital. The Empire Baby Week Shield won in world competition is on the wall above them.















J U N G L E D O C T O R O P E R A T E S

DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER wrote, "A single doctor out here with the most modest equipment means very much for very many. The good which he can accomplish surpasses a hundredfold what he gives of his own life and the cost of the material support which he must have. With sufficient skill and apparatus for the most necessary operations, he can in a single year free from the power of suffering and death hundreds of men who must otherwise have succumbed to their fate in despair."

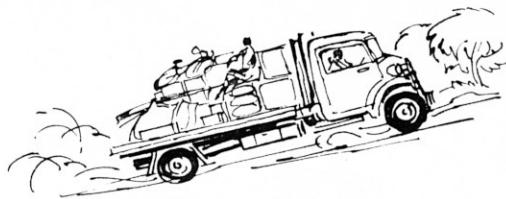
Jungle Doctors operate not only as surgeons, but as carpenters, motor mechanics and book-keepers, as well as setting a spiritual lead.

55.

A Masai woman comes for operation on an agonising ulcer.







THEY come to us, on weary feet, propped up on a donkey or bicycle, in the back of a truck, or carried in a makeshift hammock. They may suffer from disease commonly seen at home, from grotesque tumours, horrifying injury from animal attack or human violence. They may be victims of the ravages of a score of vicious tropical parasites.



HE LEFT his footwear and stick outside the operating theatre (p. 58) and is leaving his tumour and pain behind as the Jungle Surgeon and his staff work inside. Everything is open to inquiring eyes. Surgery most dramatically brings back many from the very gates of death. Pain, disability, distortion and a variety of miseries are controlled and conquered in operating theatres and with equipment, some of which, judged by home standards is extremely makeshift (p. 59). Facilities may have a modern tinge, such as battery-driven lighting—four 40-watt lamps—(p. 59). Running water—cold only. Sterilization by primus stoves.

56. Masai tending cattle. The confidence of this haughty cattle-rich tribe has been gained to no small degree.

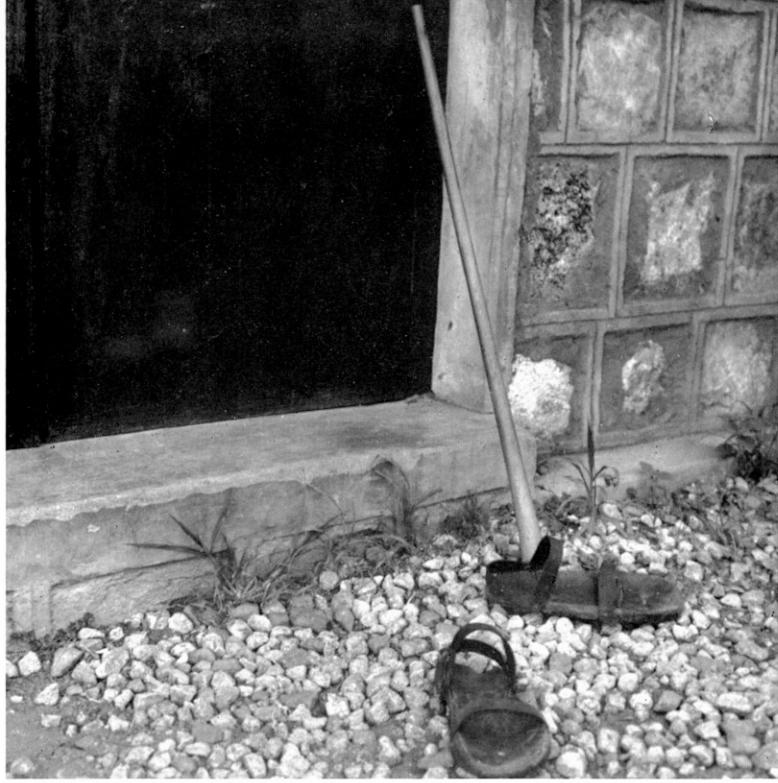
60. At most of the hospitals, the water supply still comes in eighty-pound loads in kerosene tins.

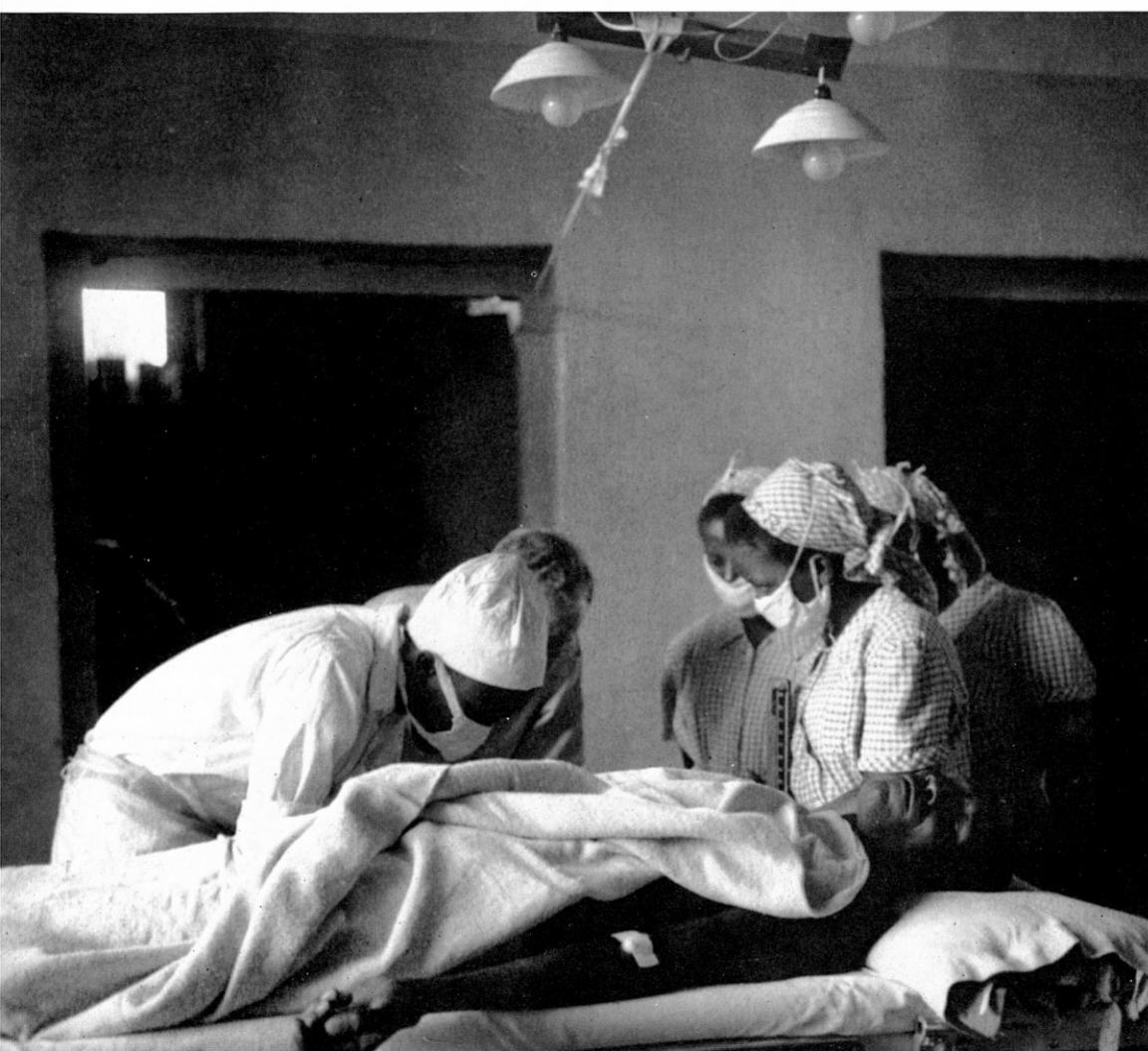
61. Emergency surgery calls for odd vessels to cope with sterilizing when ancient equipment breaks down.

62. Emergency treatment given by Miss Marjorie Waters and Dr. Backhouse uses ingenious twists to contrive apparatus.

63. Blood transfusions are a new thing, often dramatically life-saving. Suspicion and opposition are being rapidly overcome.

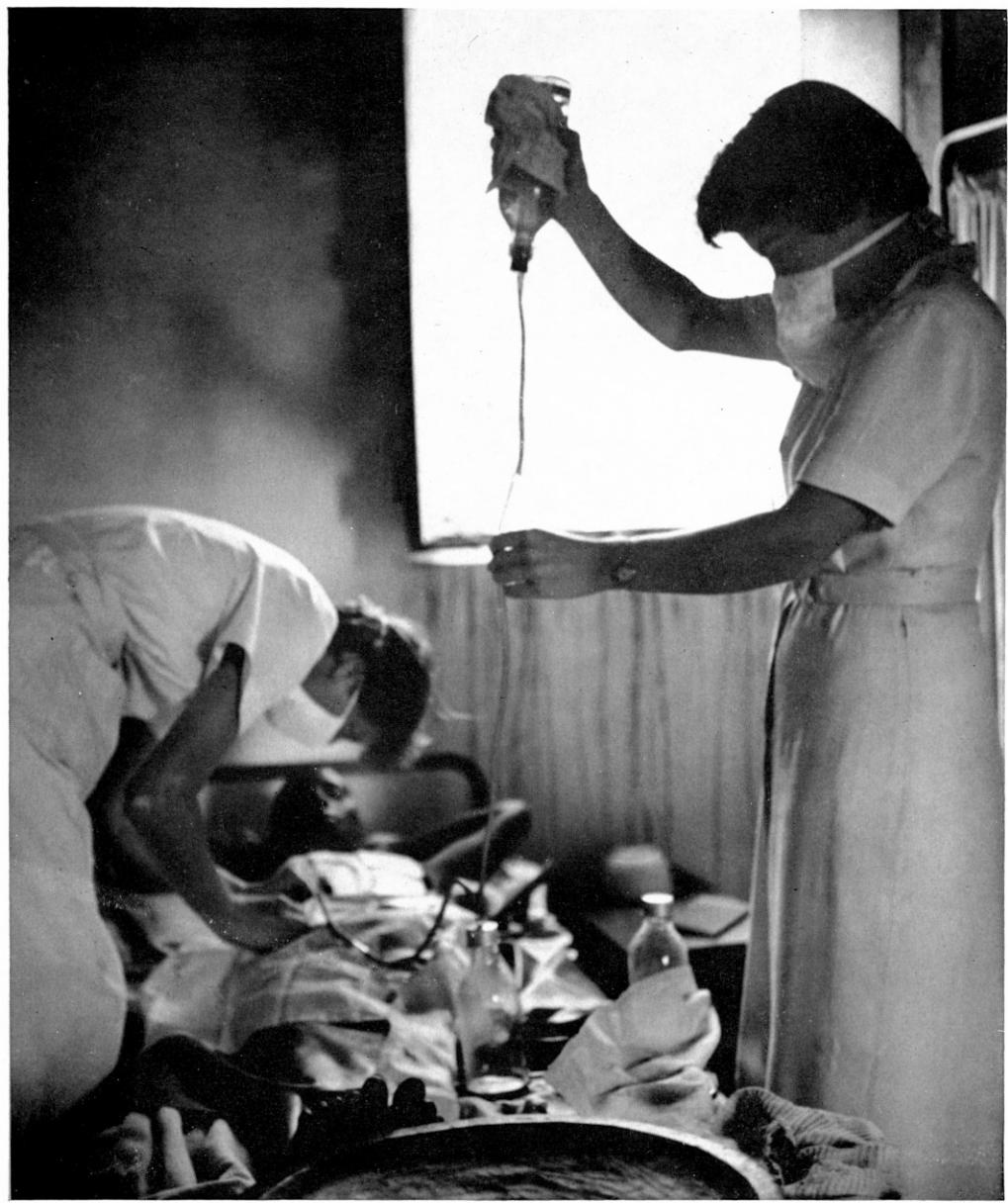
64, 65. Operation was not of this sort at the hands of the medicine man.

















67. The day starts with—
68. —Morning Prayers for the staff at M.N.T.S.
—Mvumi Nurses Training School.
69. Sechelela, the grand old woman of the Hospital, looks on while Daniel, the Blind Evangelist, explains how he uses a Gospel Recordings' gramophone in the wards.
70. Nurses have their personal Quiet Time in their room in the Nurses' Home.
71. "Ladies in Waiting" spend a month or more in hospital before their babies arrive.
They learn much about the new birth from Mrs. Bilha Mwigoha, widow of a dispenser and mother of a staff nurse.
72. We are always welcome at the village church.
In St. Luke's Church, Sukumahela, which the congregation built themselves, I use Flash Cards to tell them the Jungle Doctor Fable, "Safe as Poison."

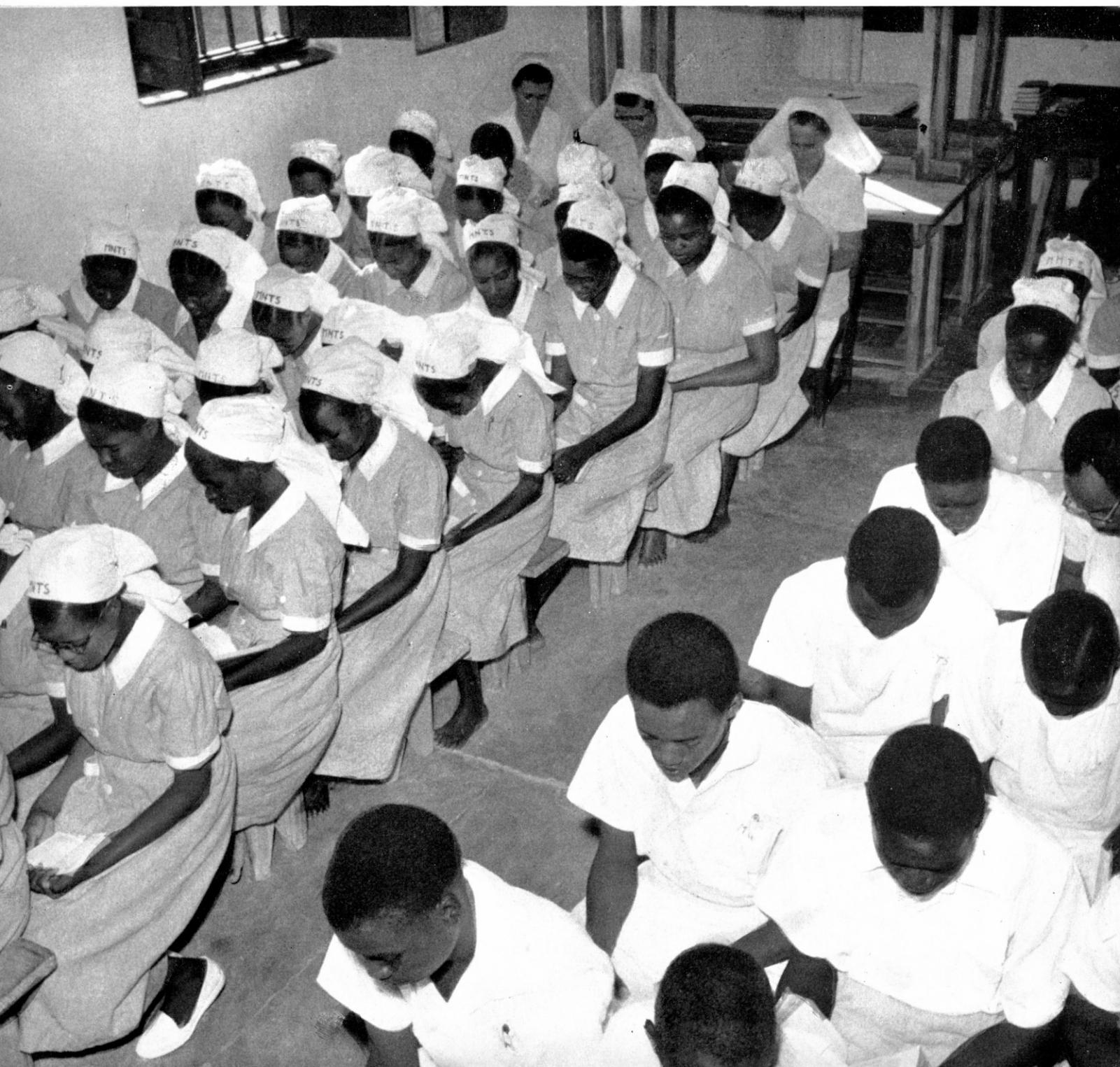
73. Mutemi Mazengo, Paramount Chief of the Gogo tribe, wears the head-dress his grandfather wore when he wrangled with Henry Morton Stanley. This regal old man is a firm friend of the Hospital. He is being presented with an advance copy of the Old Testament in his own language.

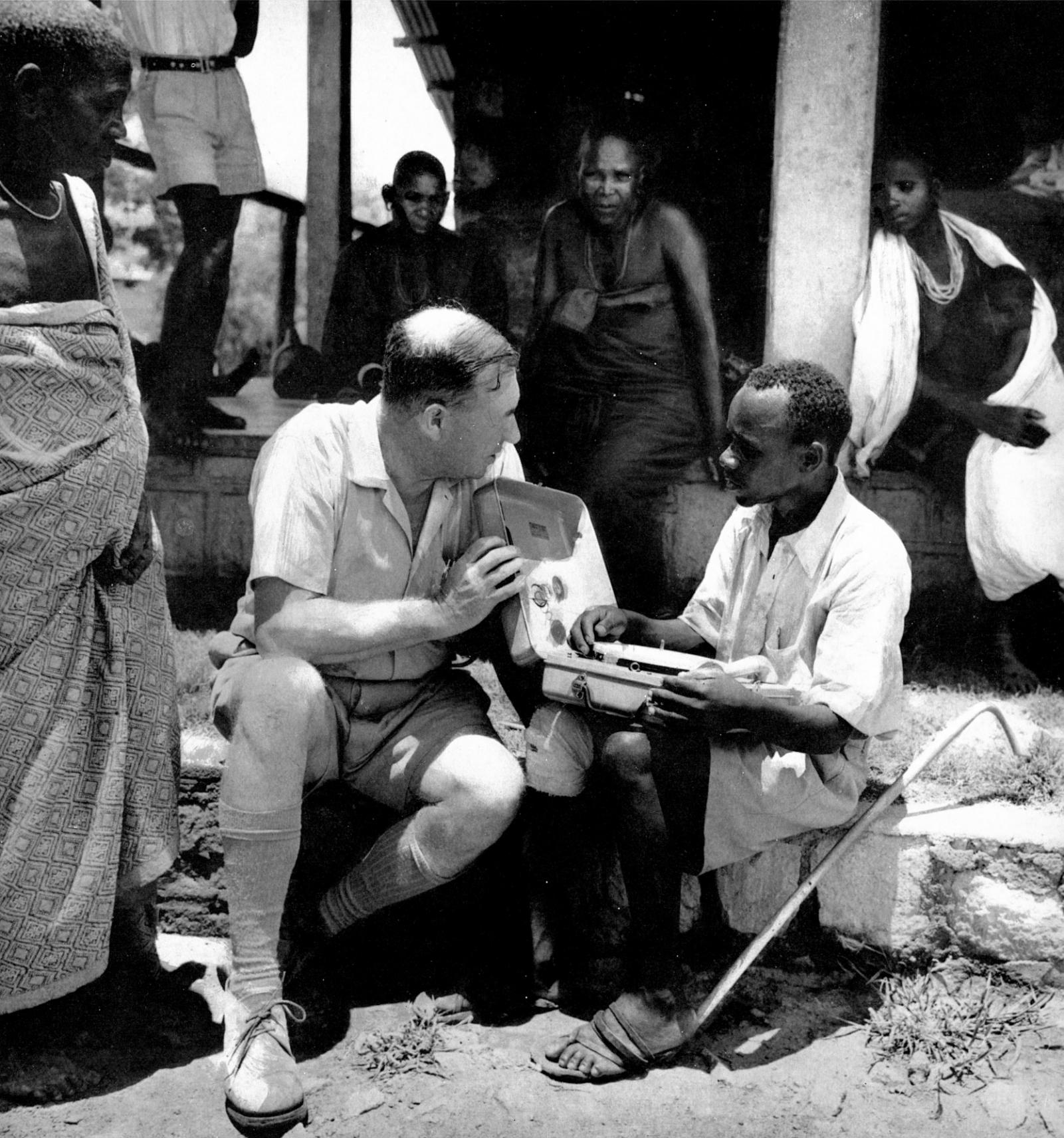
74. Tribal elders attend the ceremony, suitably attired to impress even the casual.



75. The staff go to the villages to preach, give puppet-shows, sing and talk to people about God.
76. Daniel reads to convalescents in any one of three languages, translating from his Braille Bible, which is in English. A trained teacher, he is one of a growing number who have risen above their disability.
77. The staff take turns to speak simply of their faith to those who come for their help.









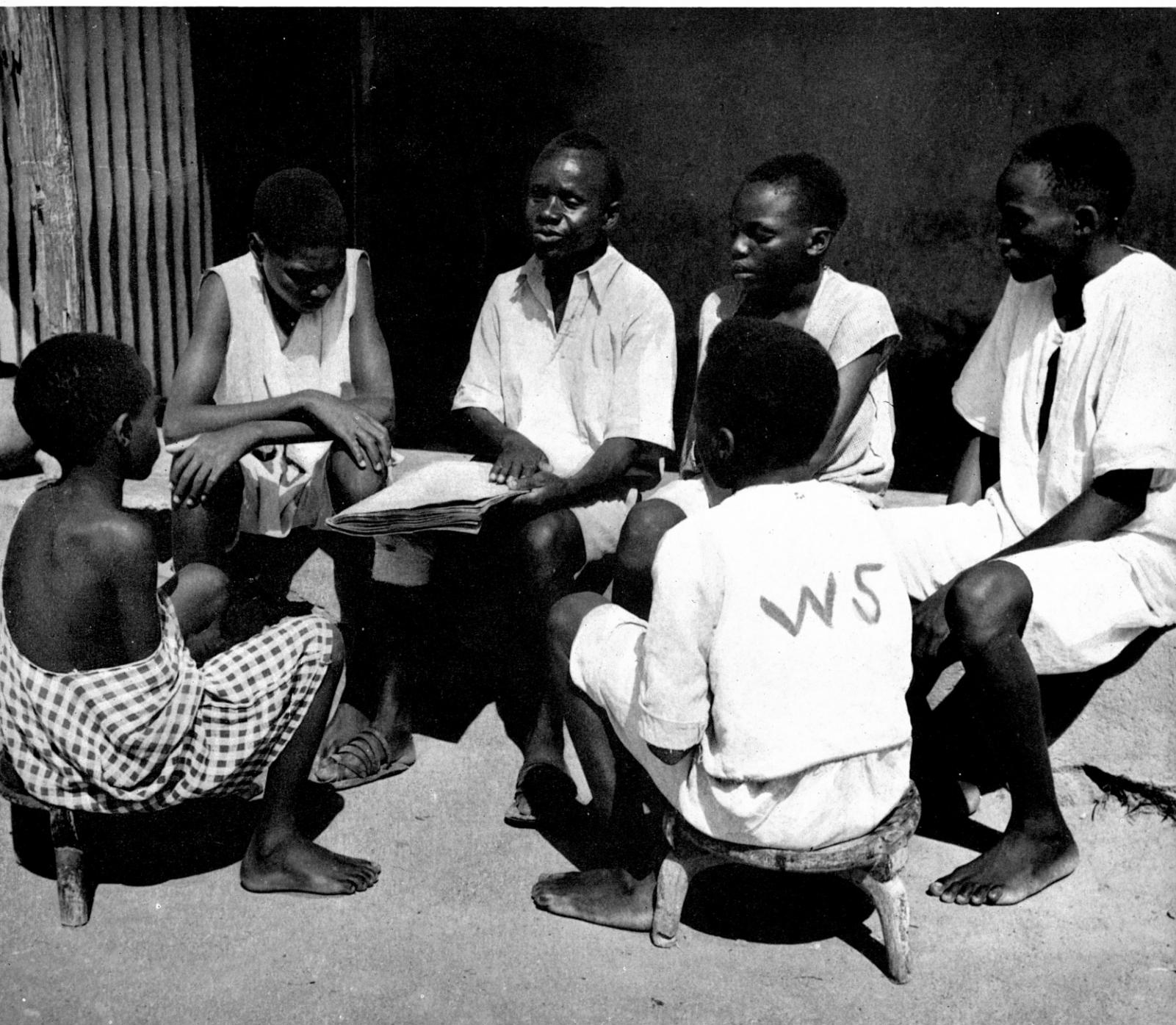


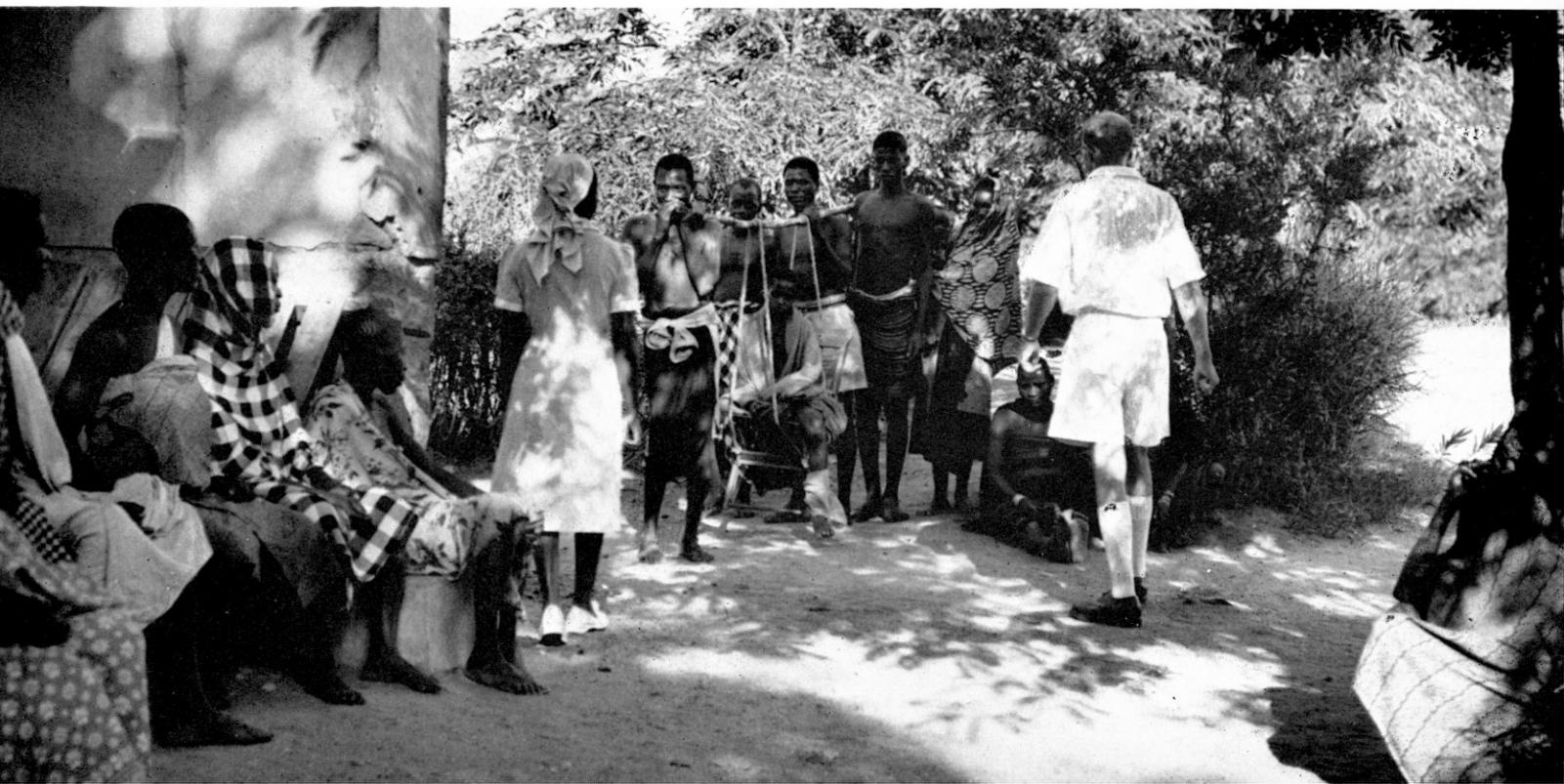
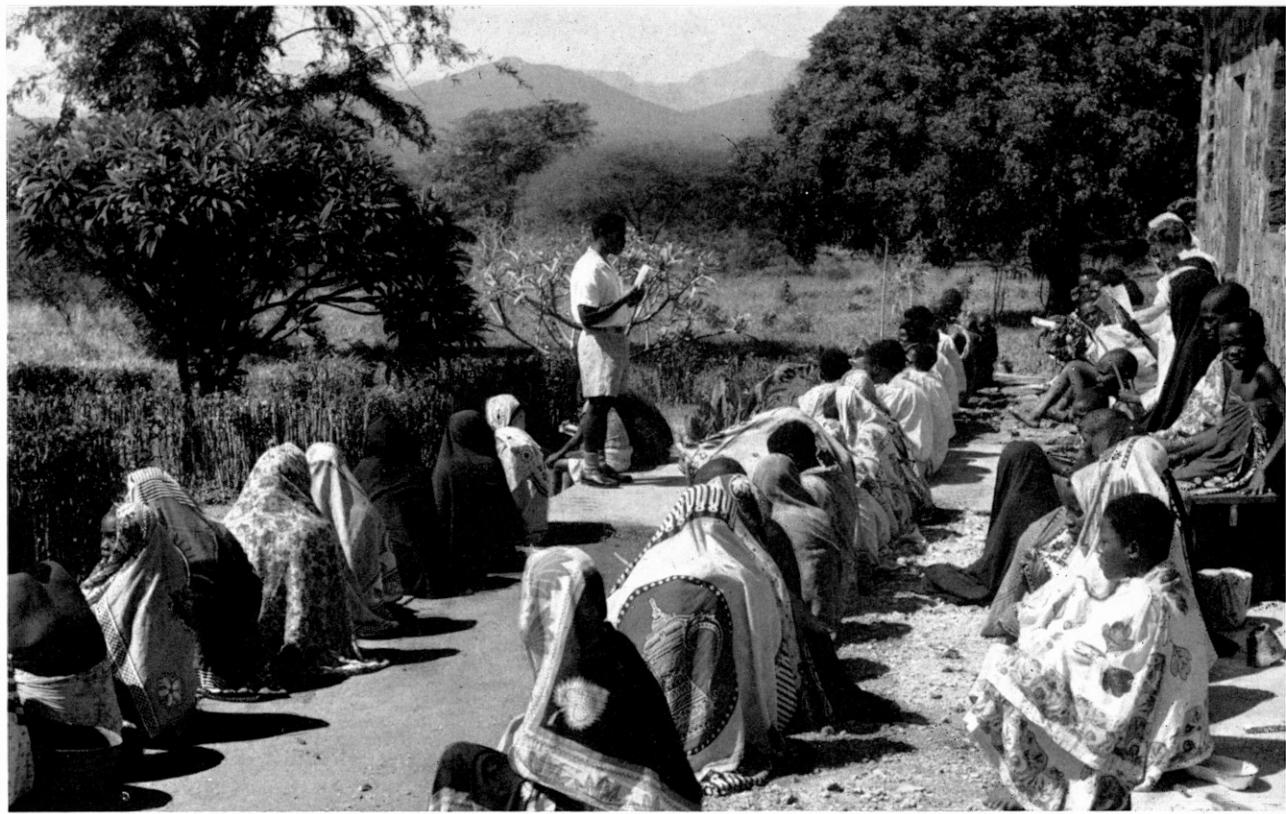
















THERE is the mixed sound of talk in several languages,
coughing, laughter, a stifled moan
and the cry of a sick child.

A crowd of people, mostly sick, some in jeopardy,
wait for diagnosis, for treatment, for
pathology tests to be done.

Here is a ready answer to a thousand troubles,
chief of which are tropical fevers.

Those who come to hospital are mainly
the tribespeople of the district, but Africans
from a hundred tribes have passed through the doors
of these C.M.S. hospitals.

At times Arabs, descendants of the original slave-traders,
Pakistani shopkeepers and Indian traders, Somalilanders and
Sikh carpenters have come for treatment.

The doors are open to people of any creed or colour.
Animists, Moslems, Hindus as well as Christians
are in the wards.

Many a Christian leader lives, works and witnesses
because of early diagnosis and specific treatment
given for a deadly disease.

LITTLE FATIMA arrived in a three-ton lorry. She had a cough that made her nights a misery and her days a burden. But all this makes her wary of her first visit to Hospital. The whole situation was full of questions.
“ What will they do to me? ”
“ What is your name? ”
“ Where does it trouble you most? ”
“ What about your eyes? ”
“ Why not drink this? It will fix that cough.”
“ What will it taste like? Nasty for sure.”
“ Ahh! that's medicine! ”



84. “ Take this to the maker of medicines and the child will be given the one that will help him.”
85. Staff Nurse Anthony gives the prescribed medicine.
86. Sometimes the children are too sick to treat away. Then both mother and child must be admitted to hospital.



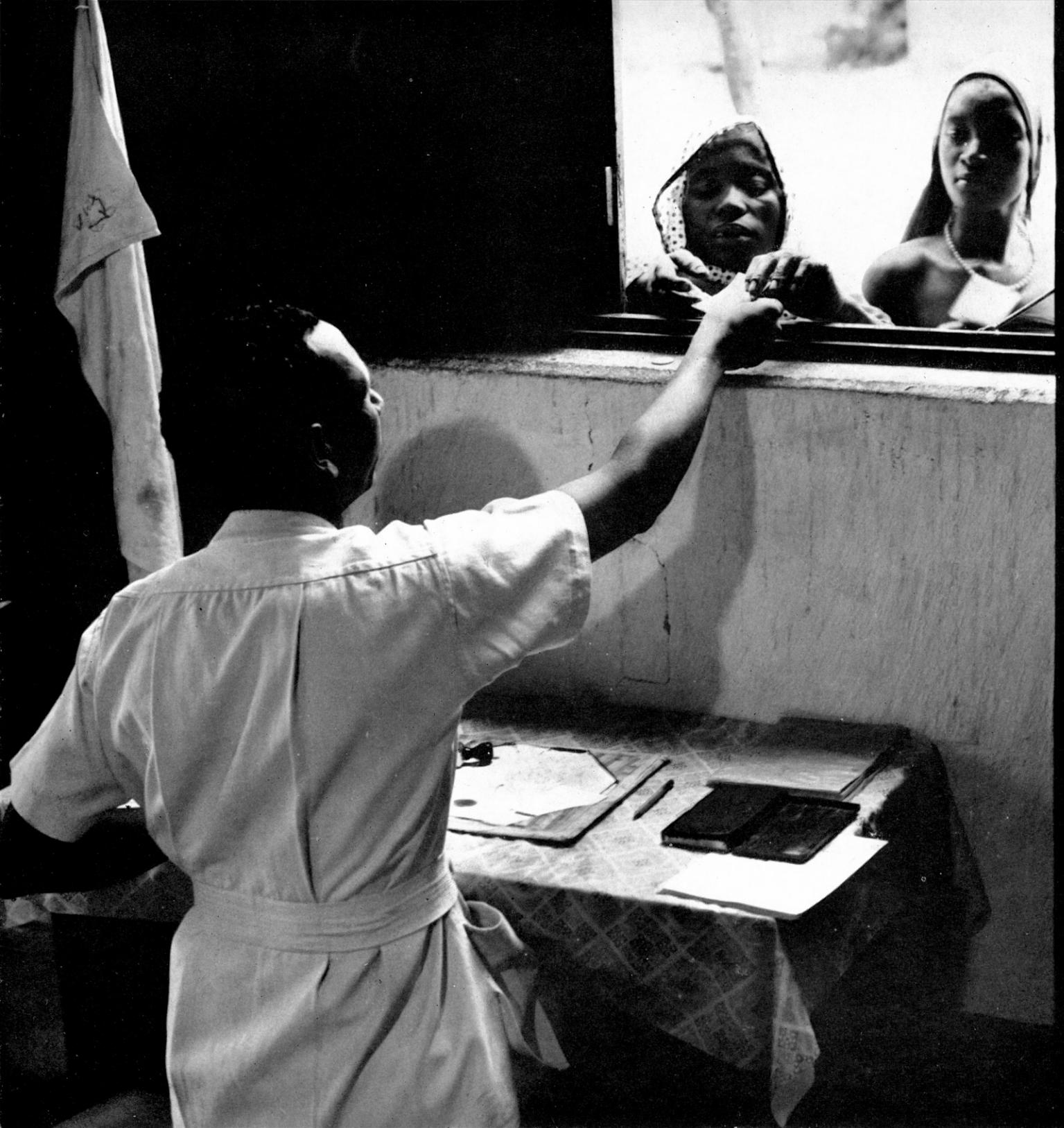


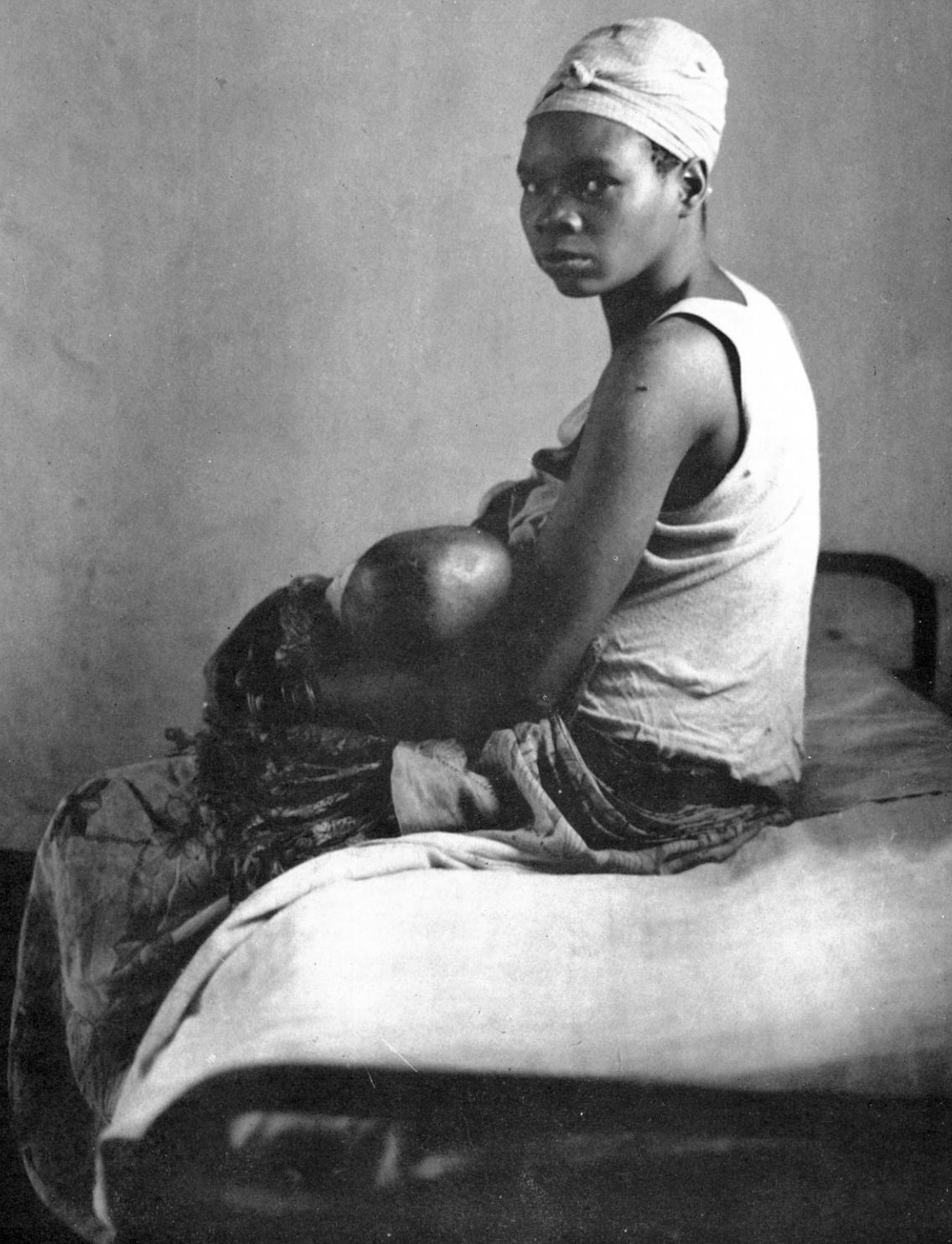
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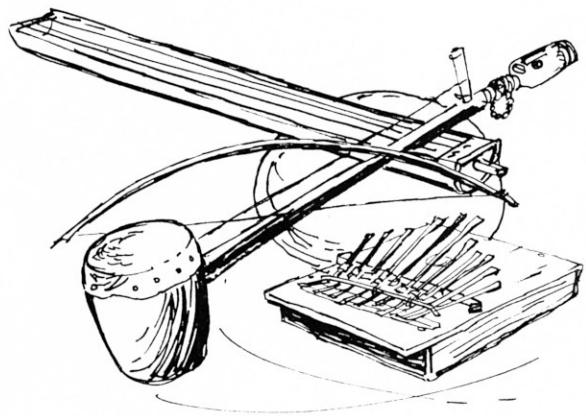


82









“ **I**N ALL my experience of Africa,” wrote Hugh Tracey, the well-known authority on African music, “ I have not heard better chanting than that of the red-ochred, decorative young men who sang while their young women gave brilliant performances on the drums.” The 'Gogo love music, but it varies in mood.

88. The zeze—the home made violin
(note the pumpkin shell, stretched wires, goat skin, the peanut shell bridge and the bow made from a twig), produces interested listeners.

89. But there is hypnosis in the drum beat.

90. From the isumbe, native guitar, comes a subtle string rhythm.

91. The total effect is bewitching, impelling and transports into ecstasy.





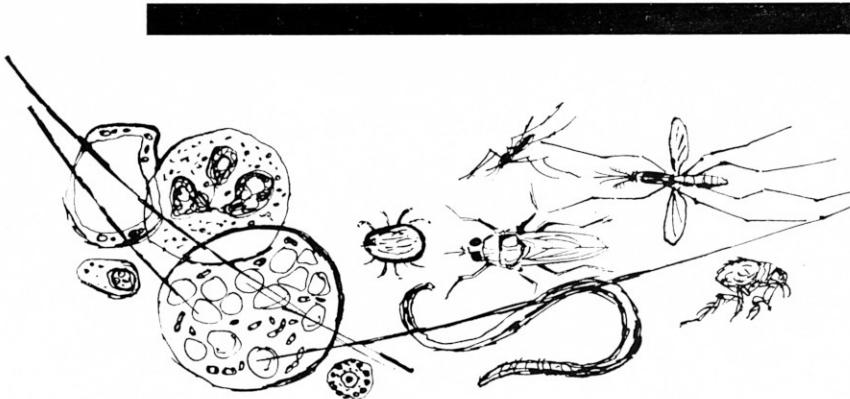






JUNGLE DOCTOR'S ENEMIES

BATTLE is everywhere in a Jungle Doctor Hospital. Air attacks come from those mighty killers the mosquito, the house-fly and the tsetse fly. From the water angle comes the sly aggression of bilharzia, hookworm and the typhoids. Land warfare is against a variety of enemies. In the shadows lurk fleas with plague, ticks with typhus and relapsing fever and a hostile collection of spiders, scorpions and snakes. Not so commonly, but most dramatically, come the tearing teeth, claws and tusks of wild animals. The guerilla warfare of venereal disease, drink, hashish, leprosy and epidemics like smallpox, combined with the fifth column of witchcraft, native medicine, ignorance, apathy and prejudice makes formidable opposition. Adding to the mass of destruction of tropical illness come everyday diseases like pneumonia, measles, influenza and the whole battalion of ills all too common anywhere on the earth's face. The disease-weapon is sharpened against a large percentage of our patients by malnutrition, recurring famine and the smouldering, debilitating nature of much tropical illness, while our attack is blunted by shortness of staff and supply and crudeness of facilities and equipment. It is a fight, exciting, exacting, but well worth winning.



92. Beside his hut, watched by the yellow eyes of a black cat, medicine man carries on his practice.

WUCHAWI, black magic, the work of the Witch Doctor, is deadly in intent, ugly in approach and result. Few will speak of it, for very many fear its diabolic threat.



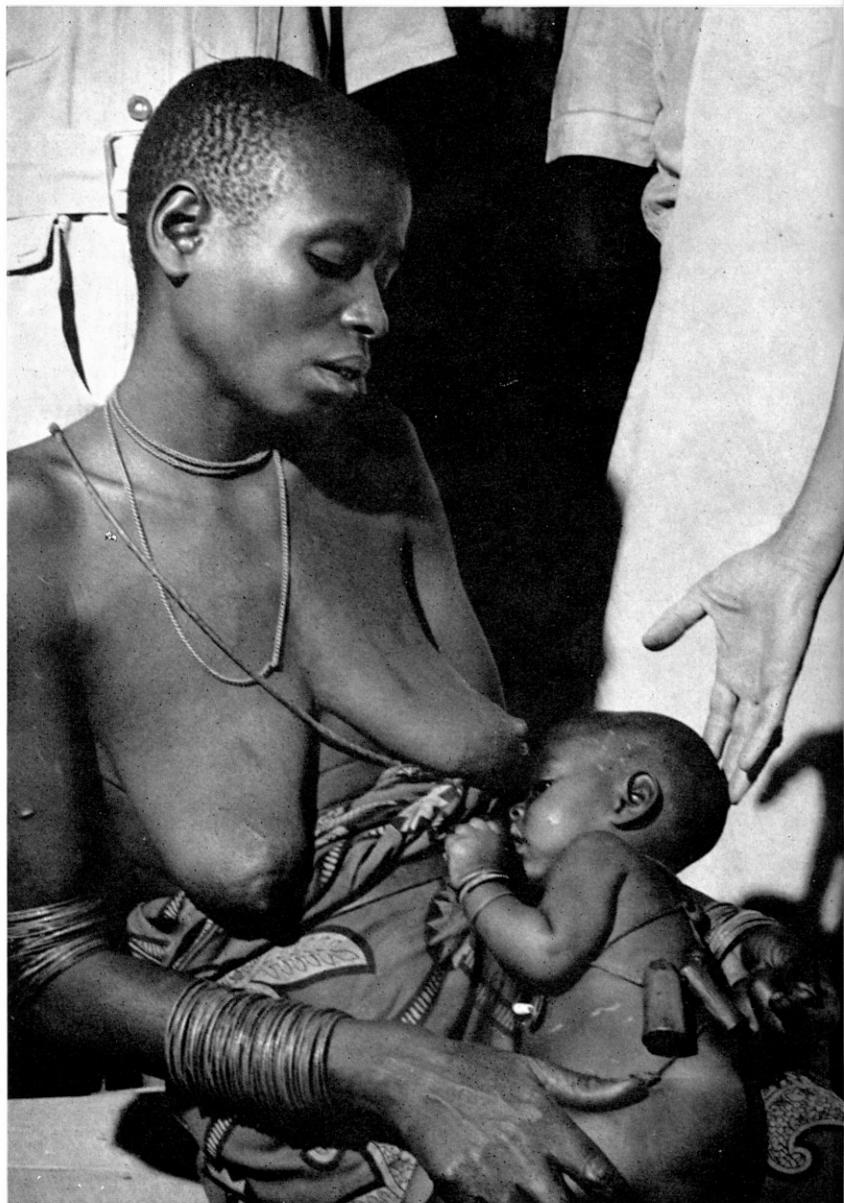
WUGANGA, native medicine, is openly talked about. The medicine man "cooks" roots, bark, leaves, often with entrails of chicken, goat or sheep. Quite apart from inefficiency or damage the delay caused by the visit will often cost a life.

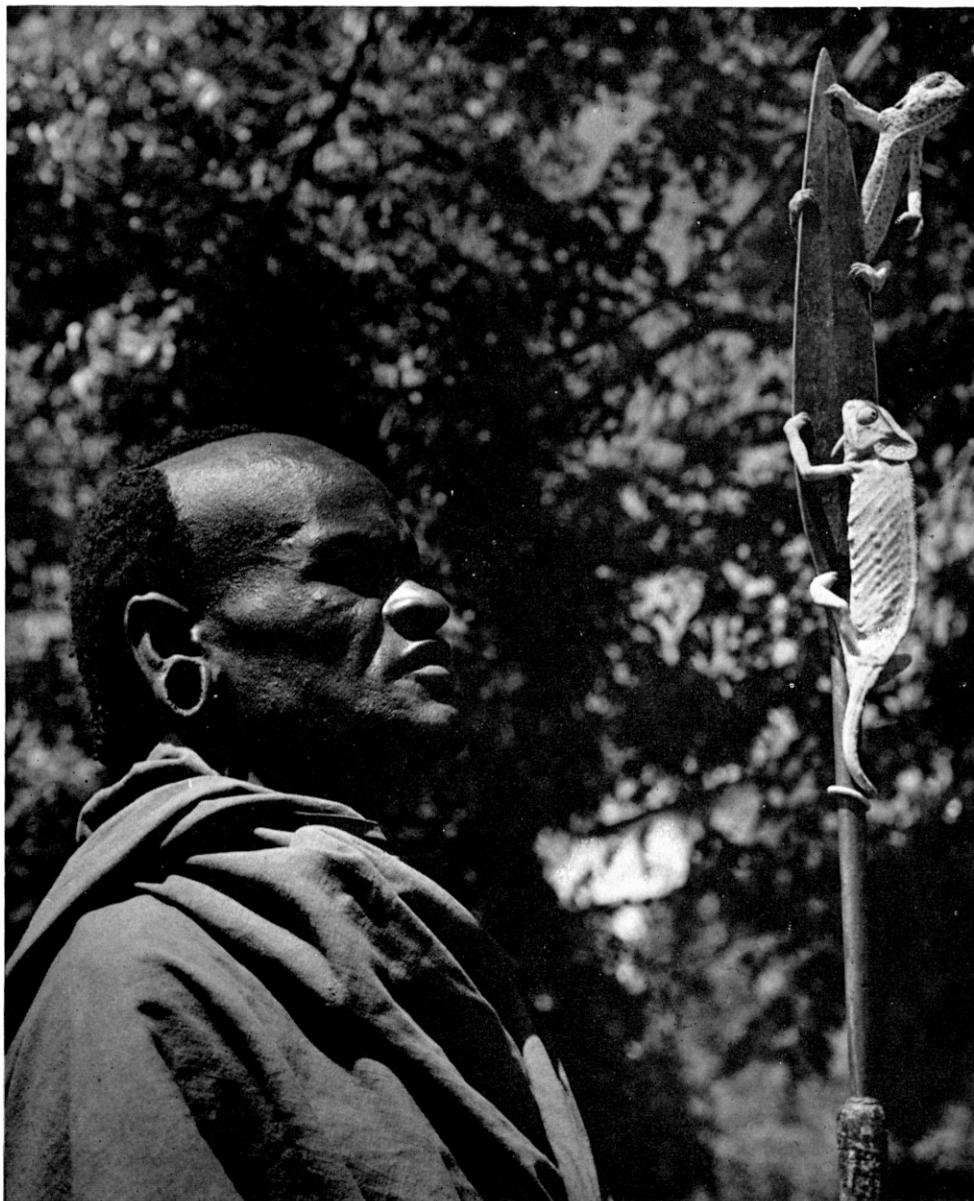
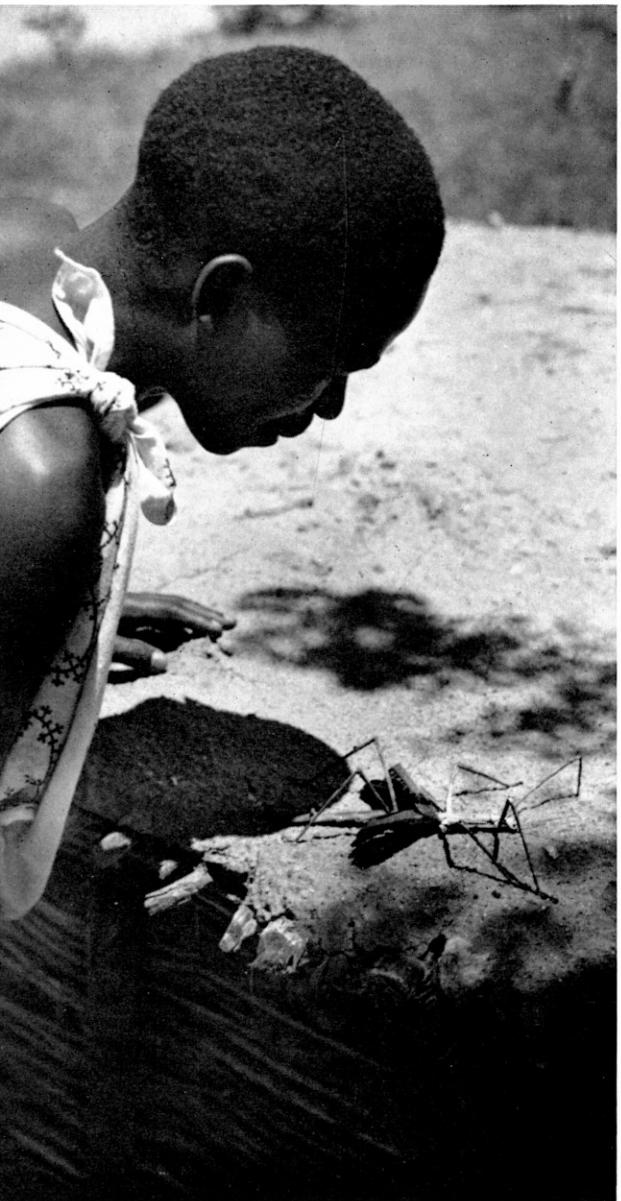
Medicine-men track down black magic and make "miti" to stop its deadliness.

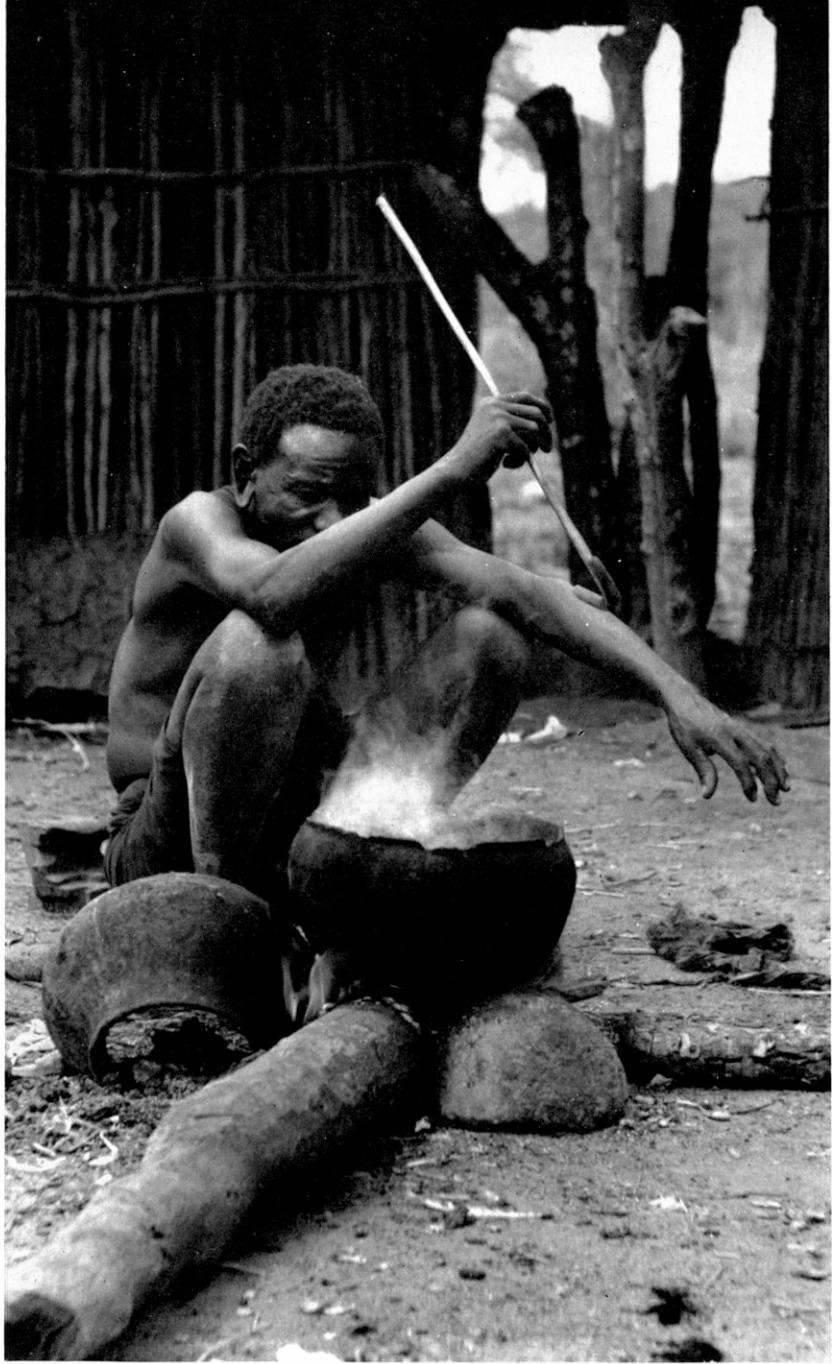


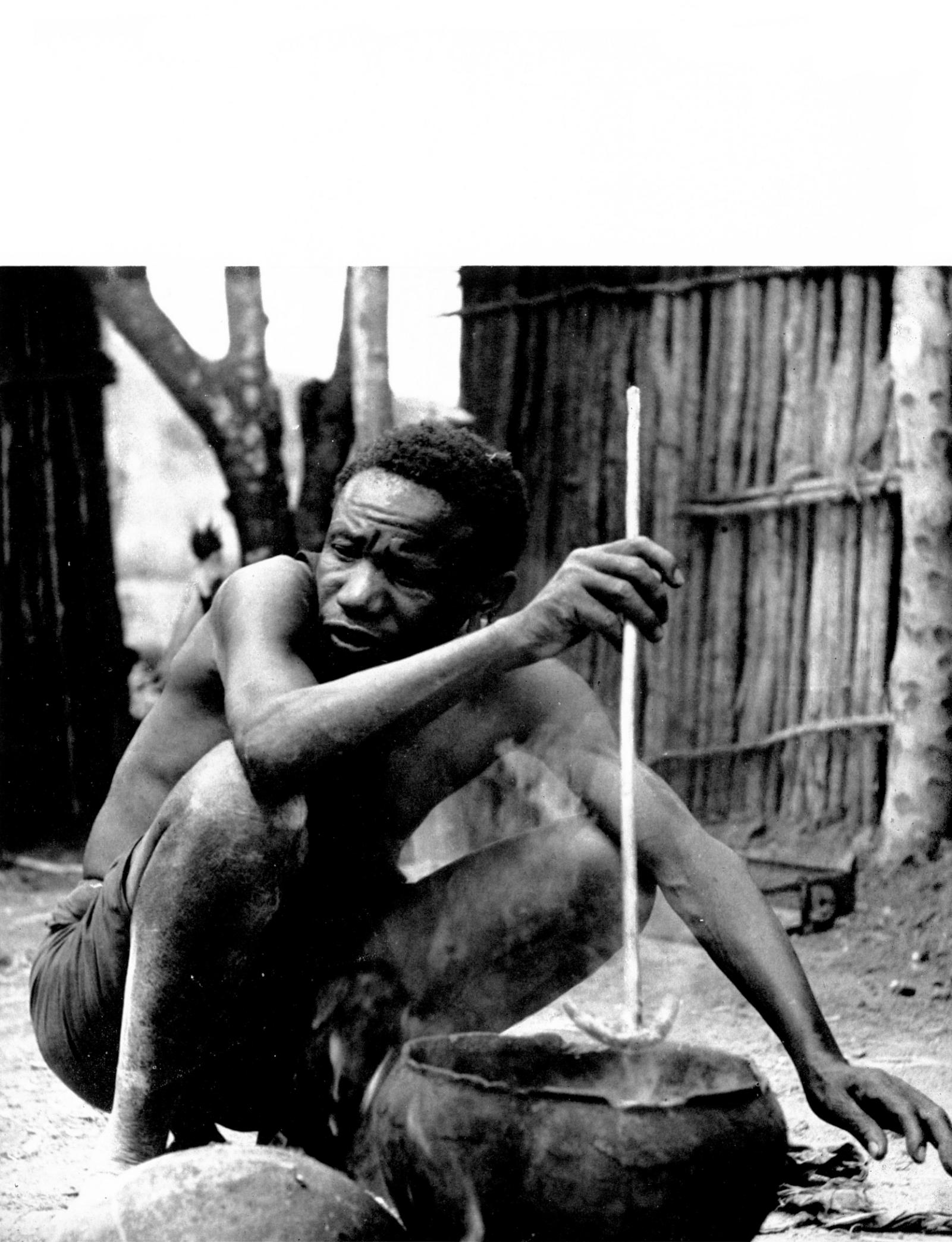
95. As we move from hospital to hospital, again and again we find witchcraft.
In Uha in the West before thousands of dwellings are spirit houses for ancestor worship.
See the gifts of bananas and a bundle of sugar cane.
96. The objects around the child's neck are not ornaments but charms, produced, at a price, by medicine-man.
97. The stick insect is friendly, it is said to bring good fortune and excellent rainfall.
The Chameleon is an enemy, the messenger of witches, a dreaded creature.
- 98, 99. Not a stone's throw from the main road we came upon medicine man in ritual black concocting his brew.
I could almost hear his mumbled, " Double, double toil and trouble;
Fire burn and cauldron bubble."
- 100, 101. His patient, fascinated, watched from a distance.
Further afield we came upon this emergency.
Epilepsy is regarded by the many as demon possession so when this girl, in a fit, fell into the fire they were afraid to touch her.
She was allowed to stay there.
Miss Jean Webber and Dr. Backhouse did much for both her burns and her epilepsy.
102. Three miles only from our largest hospital is a famous (sic) witchdoctor named Mwana Ng'ombe (literally Son of a Cow).
He is receiving his fee for removing a restless snake.
The egg-timer shaped gourds are traditional for special native medicines.
103. Mwana Ng'ombe puts old medicine into new bottles.
An operation I have never performed is cupping with a buck's horn to suck out blood and with it evil influences.
A similar horn spun in a clay pot is used to smell out spells.
" Just like your stethoscope," this medicine man told me.
104. Another method is " to throw the shoes."
The left shoe points to where the deadly medicine is hidden.
105. This man, the patient of picture 98, swallows two pints of this " miti."
The concoction could be harmless or acutely dangerous.
There is no means of measuring the amount of drug present.

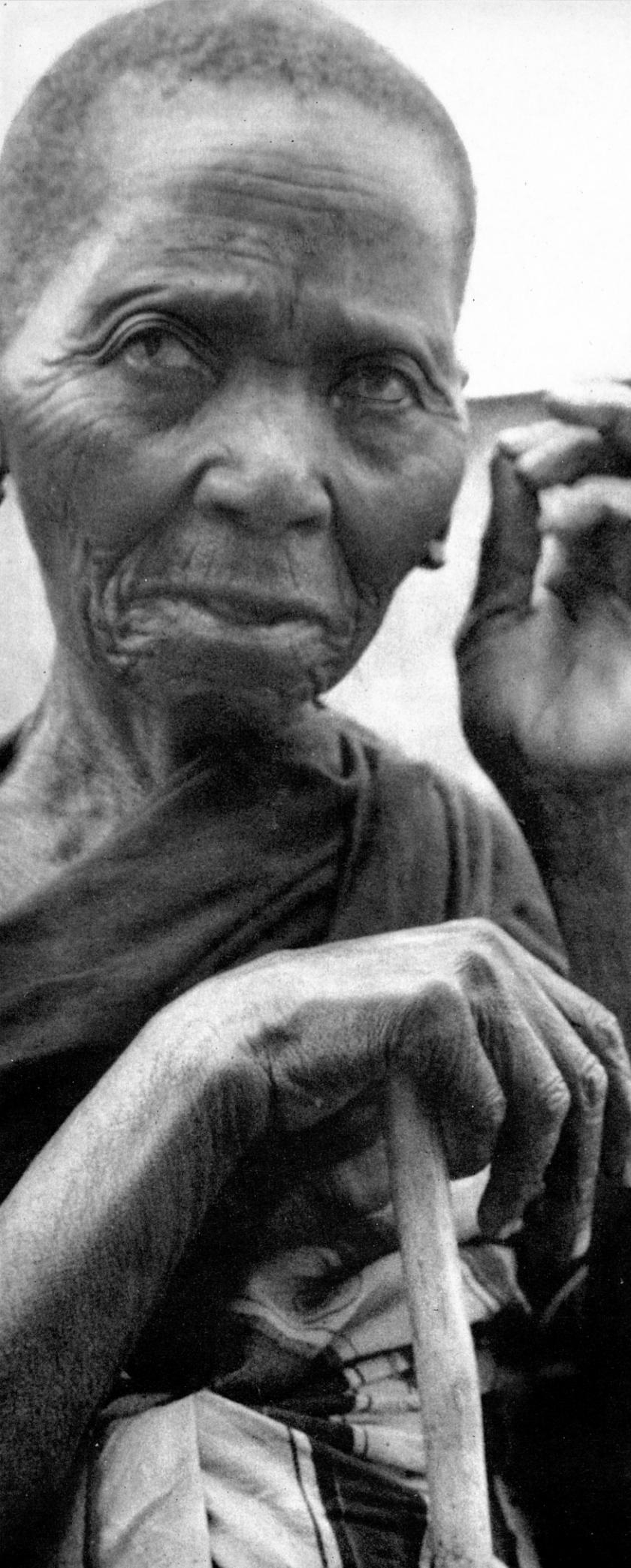


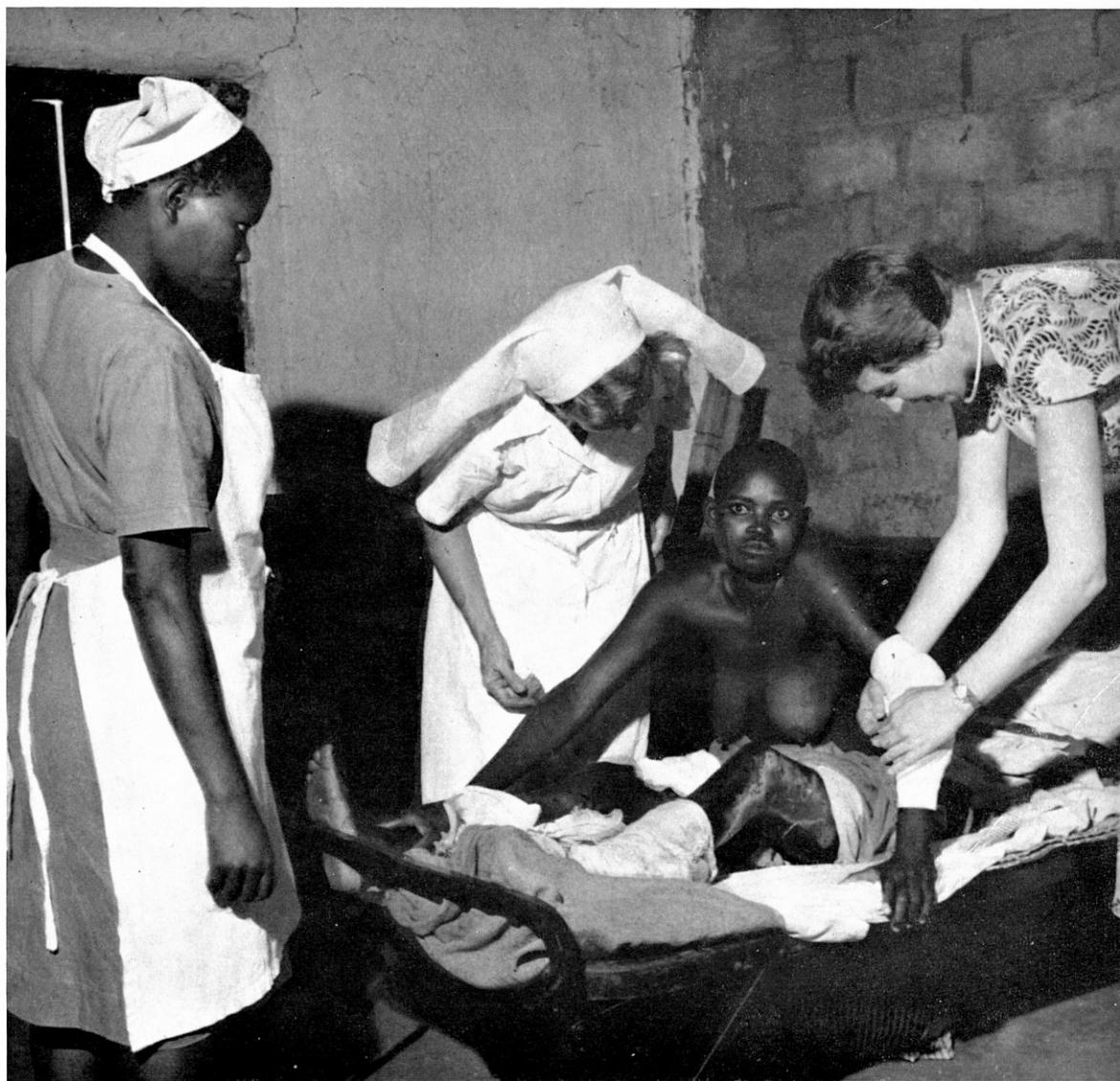






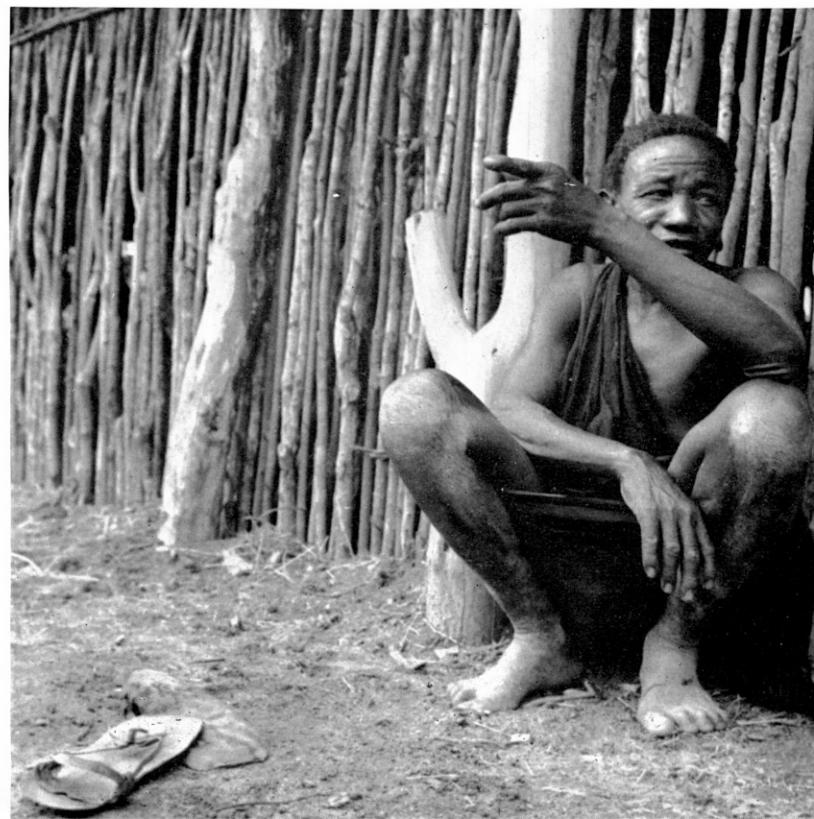
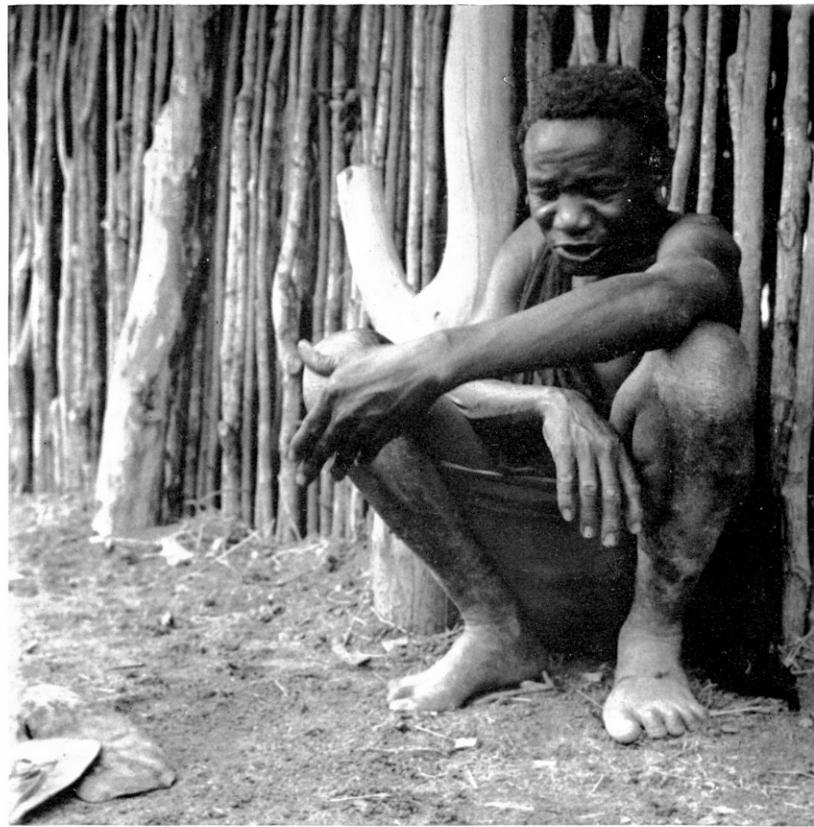
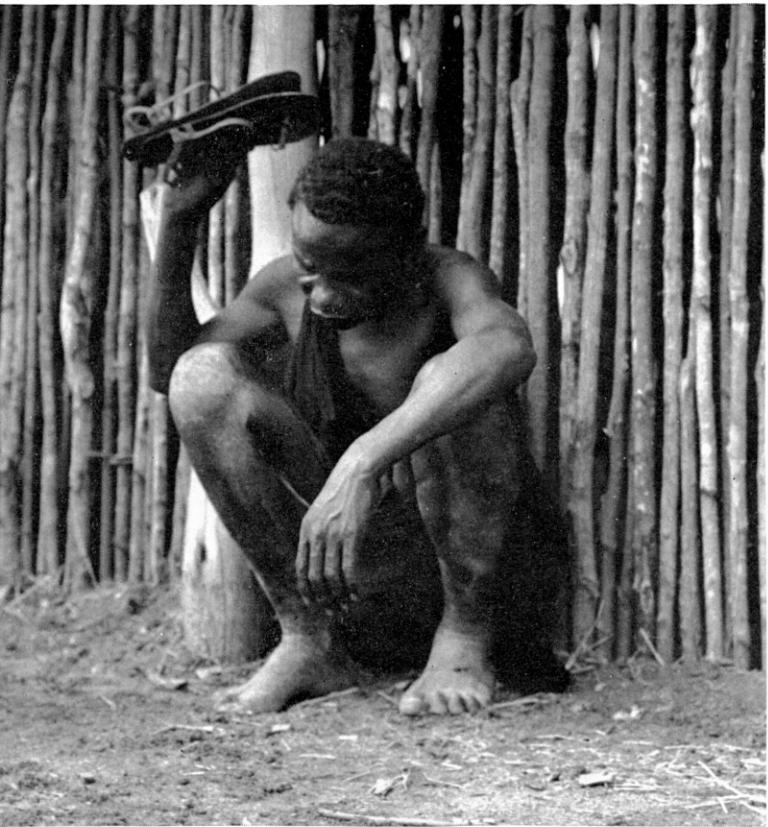




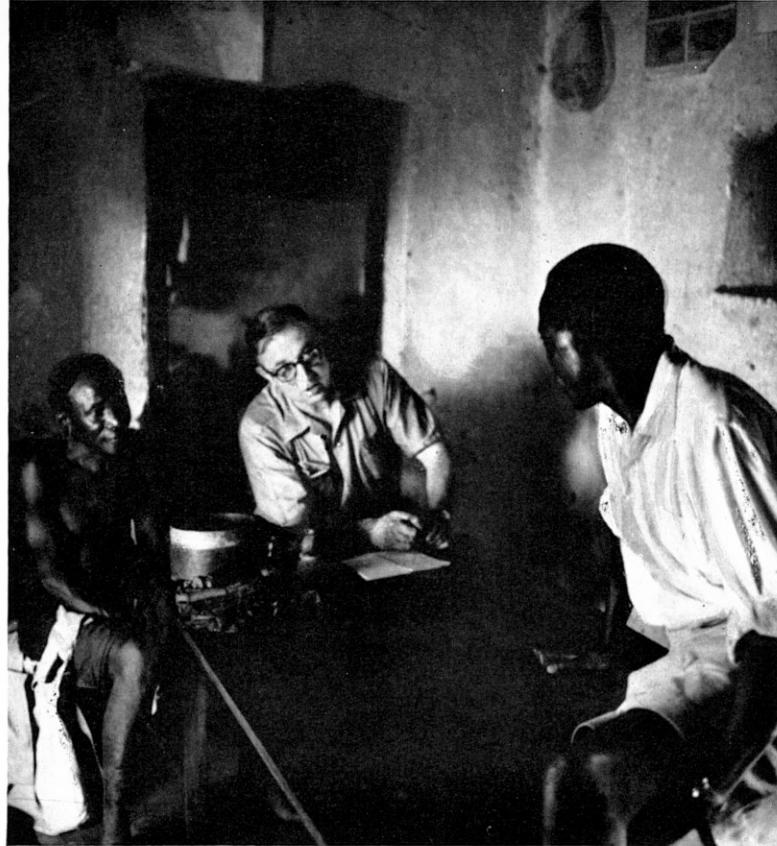












MEDICINE MEN may be very friendly and come to us for help. Here Chinyali, who practices near Kongwa, shows Rev. Dan Mbogoni (the Daudi of the books) and myself the contents of his black bag and describes the uses of a variety of powders, herbs and simples. He describes surgery with a clasp knife and an antelope's horn, charms to deflect evil spirits, angry ancestors and black magic.

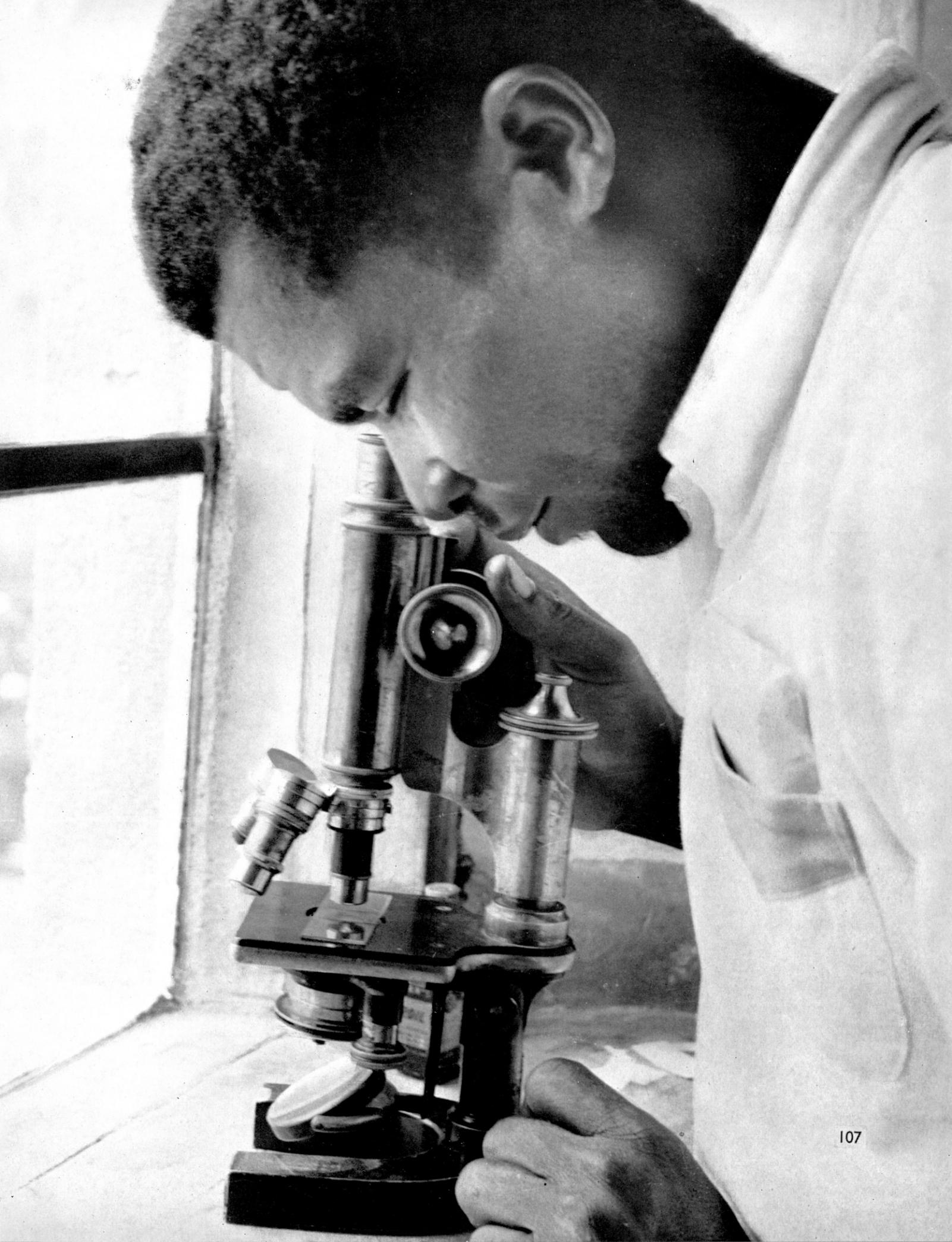
Such is Medicine Man's contribution to health.

MEDICAL MAN'S offer is the whole range of modern medicine, surgery and obstetrics, limited only by supply.

107. A pathology technician brings tropical disease into focus.

108. Chinyali's women-folk do the detailed work of the medicines' preparation.

109. Staff Nurse measures out exactly a dose to control tropical dysentery.











J U N G L E D O C T O R O N S A F A R I

SAFARI is a kaleidoscope of race and trade,
flora and fauna and varied African life.
Working as they do in
highly populated areas not covered by
Government Hospitals or those of other Missions,
Jungle Doctors and Nurses must
cover considerable distances to help and heal as
they visit C.M.S. Medical Units
which zig-zag a thousand miles across
Central and Western Tanganyika.
Seldom near main roads,
never on the railway,
they contact people from over thirty tribes.

HOSPITALS at Mvumi, Kilimatinde, Berega, Bugufi, Makutupora, Kongwa, Shunga and Kalinzi call for trained staff with medical skill, and, as the badge of those trained reads in Swahili, "The love of Christ constrains us".



Mvumi Hospital. Ninety-five beds, two doctors.

In the heart of the Ugogo plains is the base hospital with its training centres for 120 nurses and technicians.

Kilimatinde. Second in size of the Jungle Hospitals, it shares in the training programme and serves 120,000 people. One doctor, sixty beds.



Berega. Easternmost of the chain of hospitals. Forty beds, one doctor. In the Ugogo country it serves the local tribe and many other nearby people.

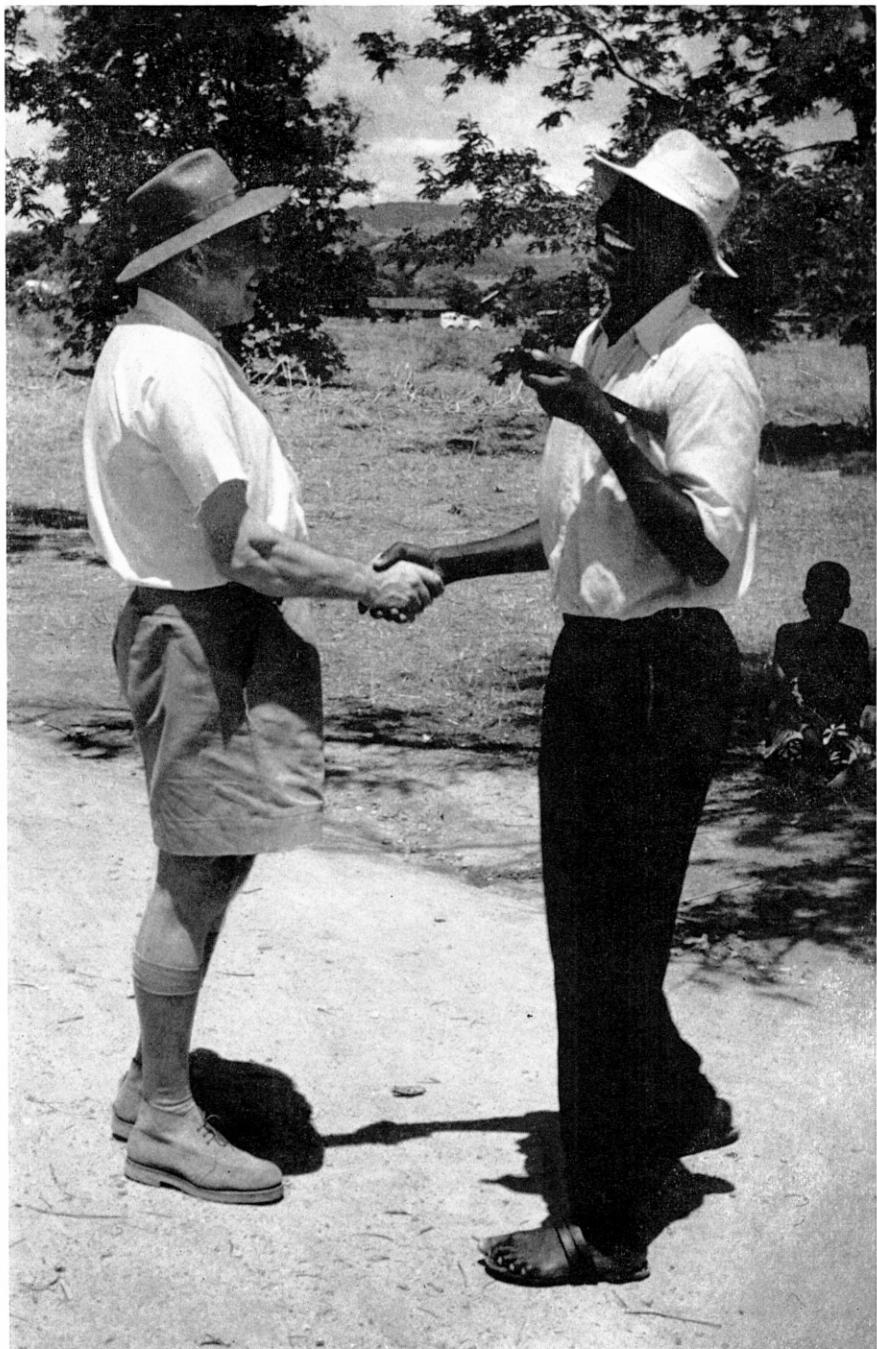


Kongwa. Maternity centre primarily.

Bugufi. On the Congo border—has one doctor and one sister.

Shunga and Kalinzi. In the Uha country between the Great Lakes. One nurse each.

113. I meet an old friend. "Bwana, do you remember the day on safari when you gave me that injection with the big blunt needle? "













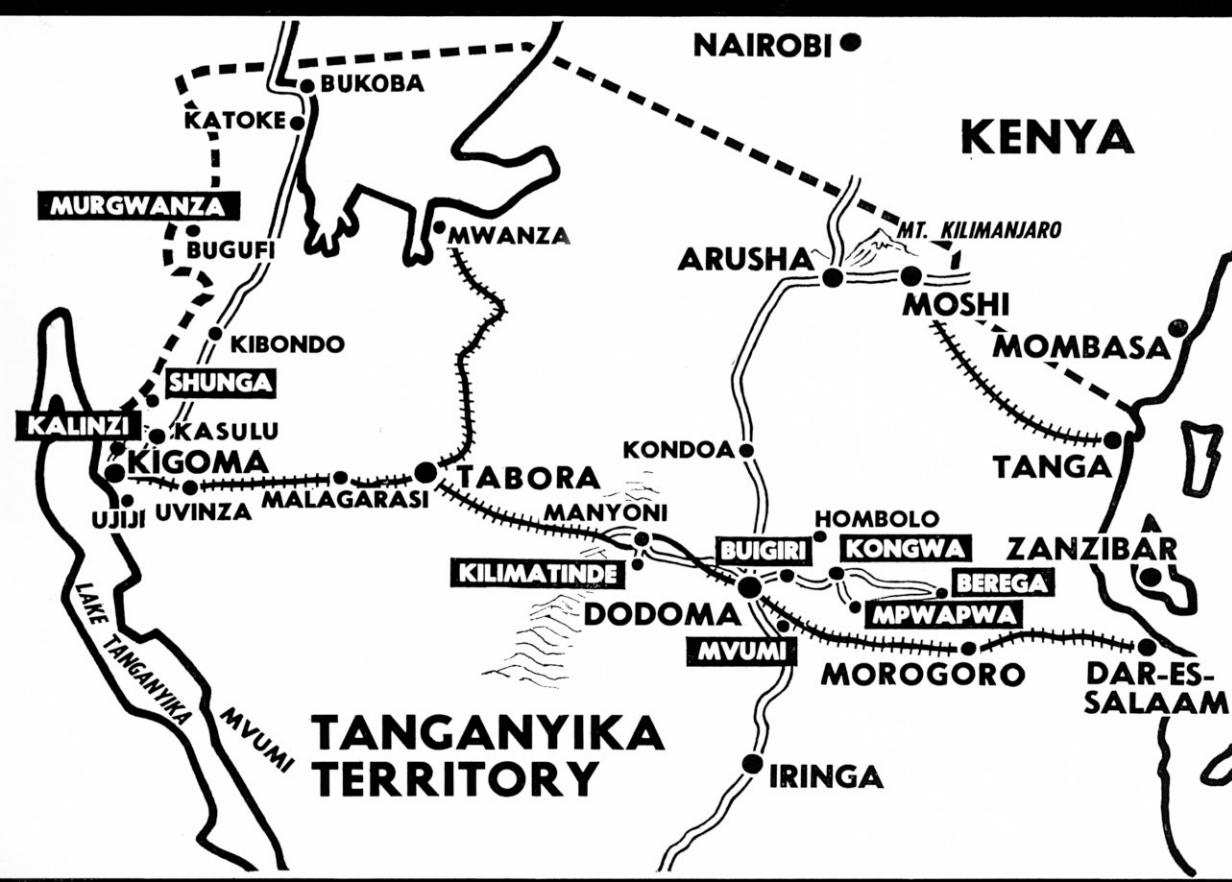


114, 115. These are the main inland roads of Tanganyika. Travel on them has its moments.

116. We visit the Blind School where fingers learn to take over from eyes. The boys try to identify a new vehicle. This is the only children's Blind School in Tanganyika Territory.

117. On the rim of the Great Rift Wall is the Leprosarium at Makutupora near Kilimatinde. All the African staff have at one time been patients. I was intrigued to find one young man living well above his disabilities. His enthusiasm and skill are an inspiration to many a new arrival.

118, 119. These women come to the Welfare Clinic for the first time. "Seven children have been born to me," said one woman. "And to me five," broke in the other, "but of them all only these in our arms survive and they are sick." One woman has a charm under her breast to promote milk supply. One baby has a fistula, both have scabies. Both women show small scars of the witch-doctor's knife.



121. To widen the scope of their training nurses travel each year eighty miles to Kilimatinde Hospital. They are welcomed by Matron Marjorie Paull.

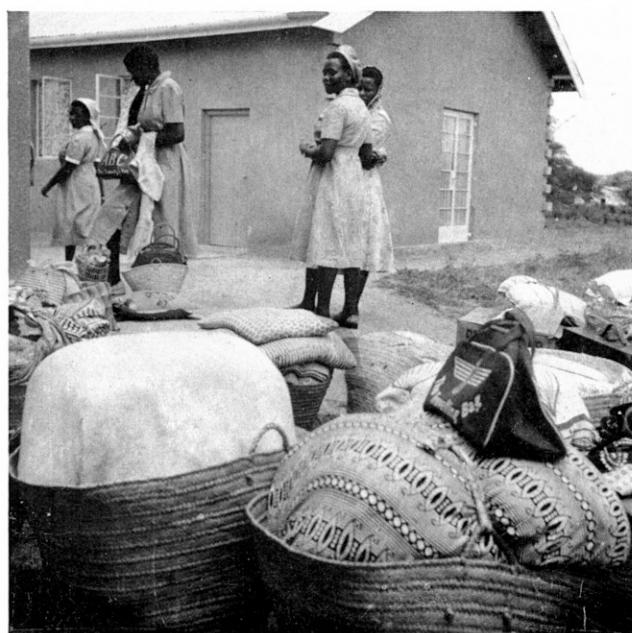
122, 123. You can arrive almost anywhere (ultimately) in the Territory by Land Rover (4-wheel-drive and reduction gears)
by river ferry
by bus (first and second class).

124, 125. By train (metre gauge, steel-sleepered, air-conditioned, first-class).
by bicycle, or
on foot . . . foot . . . foot.

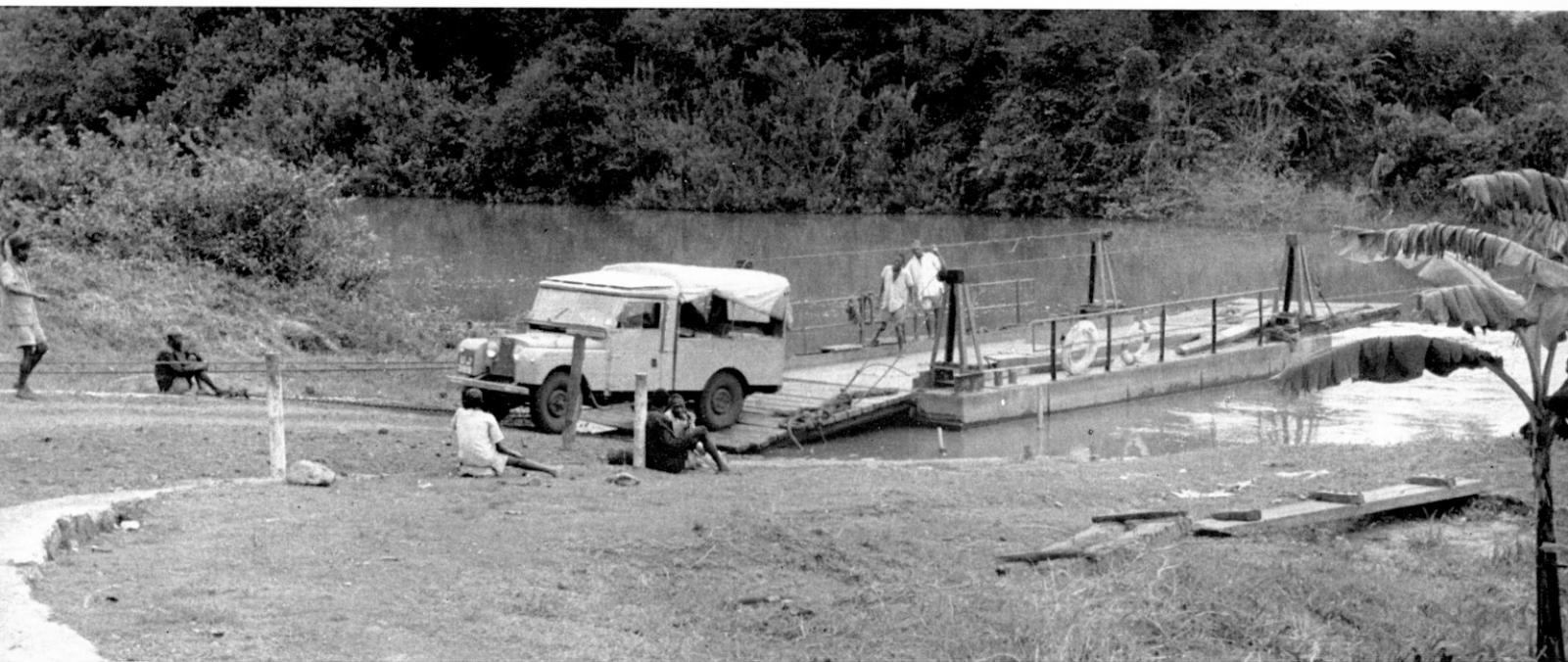
126. By steamer on the lakes.
For in the heart of Africa you may have a sea voyage in a 1,000 ton vessel complete with seasickness.

127, 128. Lion and giraffe in the vast game reserves of Tanganyika sometimes seem even more at home than some of the human beings who go to look at them.

129. A bull elephant is always a signpost to continue the safari—fast.









124

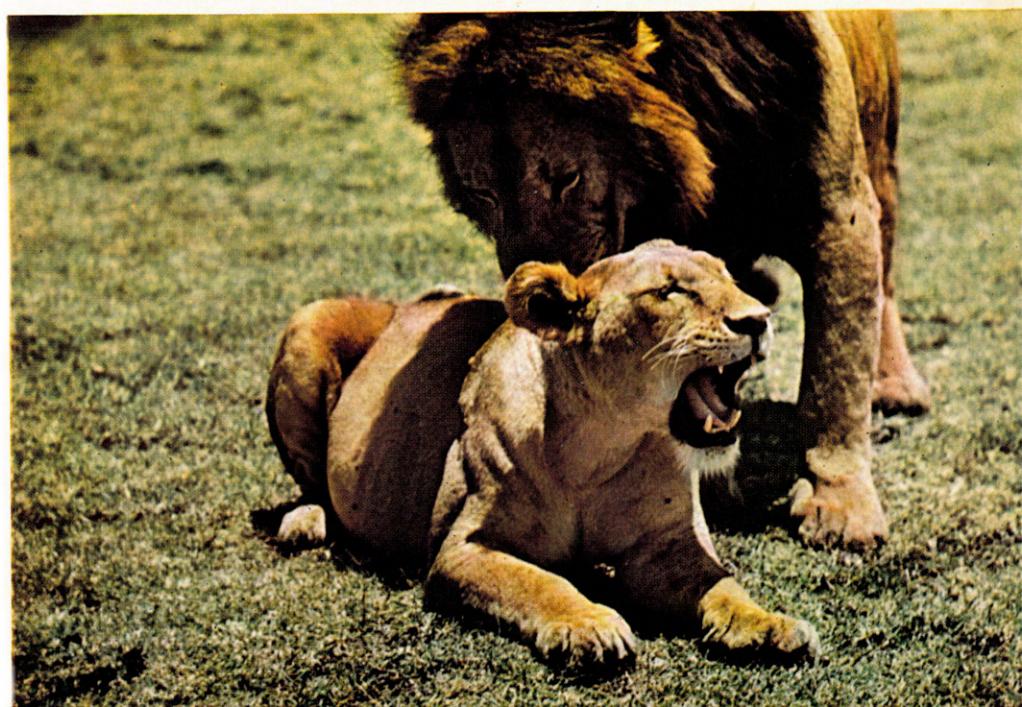




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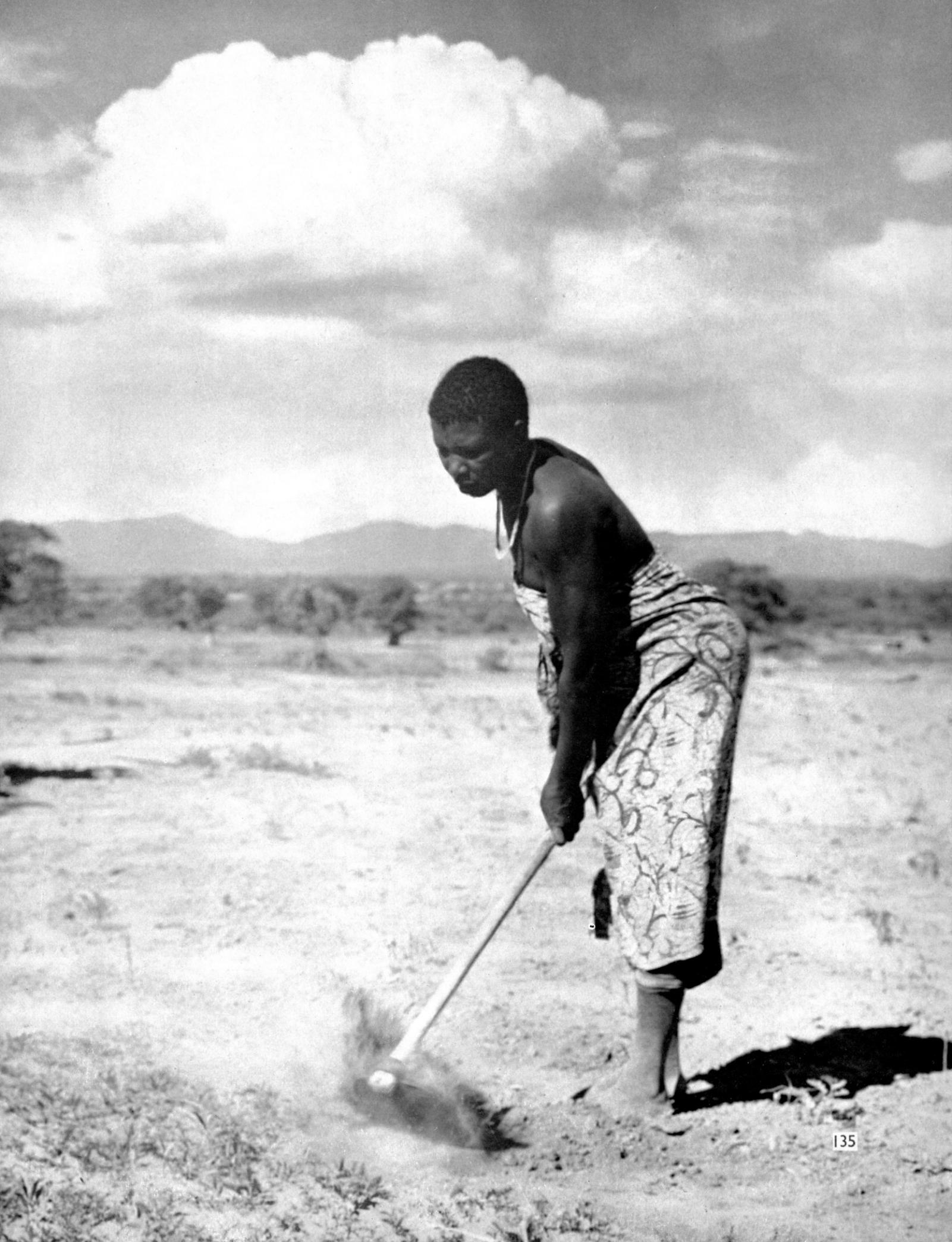


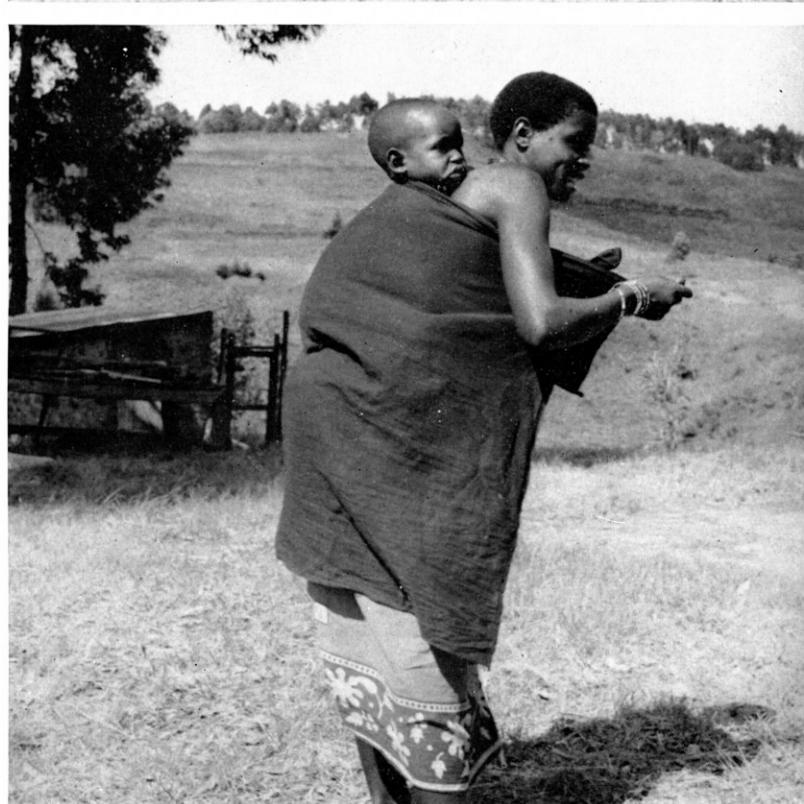














WHEN on safari by road, rail or lake
a wide cross section of African life
comes into view.
Wherever you go there are
people and still more people.

130. The new and the old mingle strangely, yet they
blend in styles featuring pre-Livingstone days, and
modern trends in tailoring.

131. "Cosmopolitan Street" is well named. In it are
shopkeepers from Pakistan, India, Greece, Aden and
Cyprus.
There are shops built in steel and concrete, shops of
rough-cut stone, *bati-* (corrugated iron) roofed,
shops of mud brick and flattened out oil drums.
Housing is to match.

132. Mwangi Sylvanus Kaaya, Chief of the Meru tribe
with his counsellors and clerk.
Before being elected Chief he was trained at
Mvumi Hospital.
He is widely travelled and progressive in outlook.

133. Many of the population still live in the
fashion of their forefathers.

134, 135. The modern young African talks the
language of science but his mother cultivates
the family garden in the old, old way.

ON SAFARI anything may be
just around the corner. Tanganyika
has not been called the world's
greatest unfenced zoo for nothing.

139. Lions conveniently prefer wildebeeste and zebra
to missionaries (who have to be tough).

140. Everything is not as it seems in black and
white in Africa.
The whole situation needs careful looking into.

141. It is comforting to know that the national emblem
of Tanganyika is not the angry, hurtling,
horned rhino, but the graceful, long-sighted,
friendly giraffe.

142, 143. The wide panorama of the situation brings to
light the sweat and tears of the past and the
conflict and unrest of the present.
Through this photographic window of our
Jungle Doctor Hospitals is the picture of
men and women working with and for Africans
and contributing to a promising future in this
rapidly changing Territory of Tanganyika.







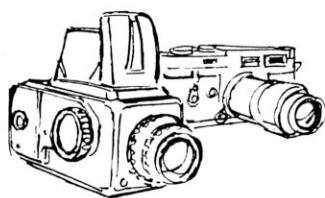
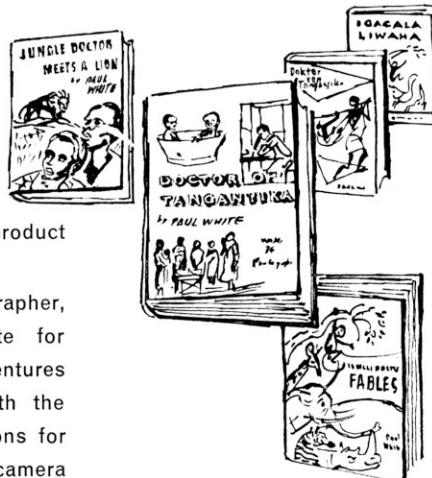




The Story Behind the Book

JUNGLE DOCTOR PANORAMA is a product of closely-integrated team-work.

Ossie Emery, a young Sydney photographer, has been associated with Paul White for several years in varied photographic ventures and went with him to Tanganyika with the specific task of producing the illustrations for JUNGLE DOCTOR PANORAMA. His camera equipment included Hasselblad, Leica and Exacta cameras. Ossie Emery has produced all the colour illustrations for this book, and all other illustrations, including those on the jacket, except as stated here.

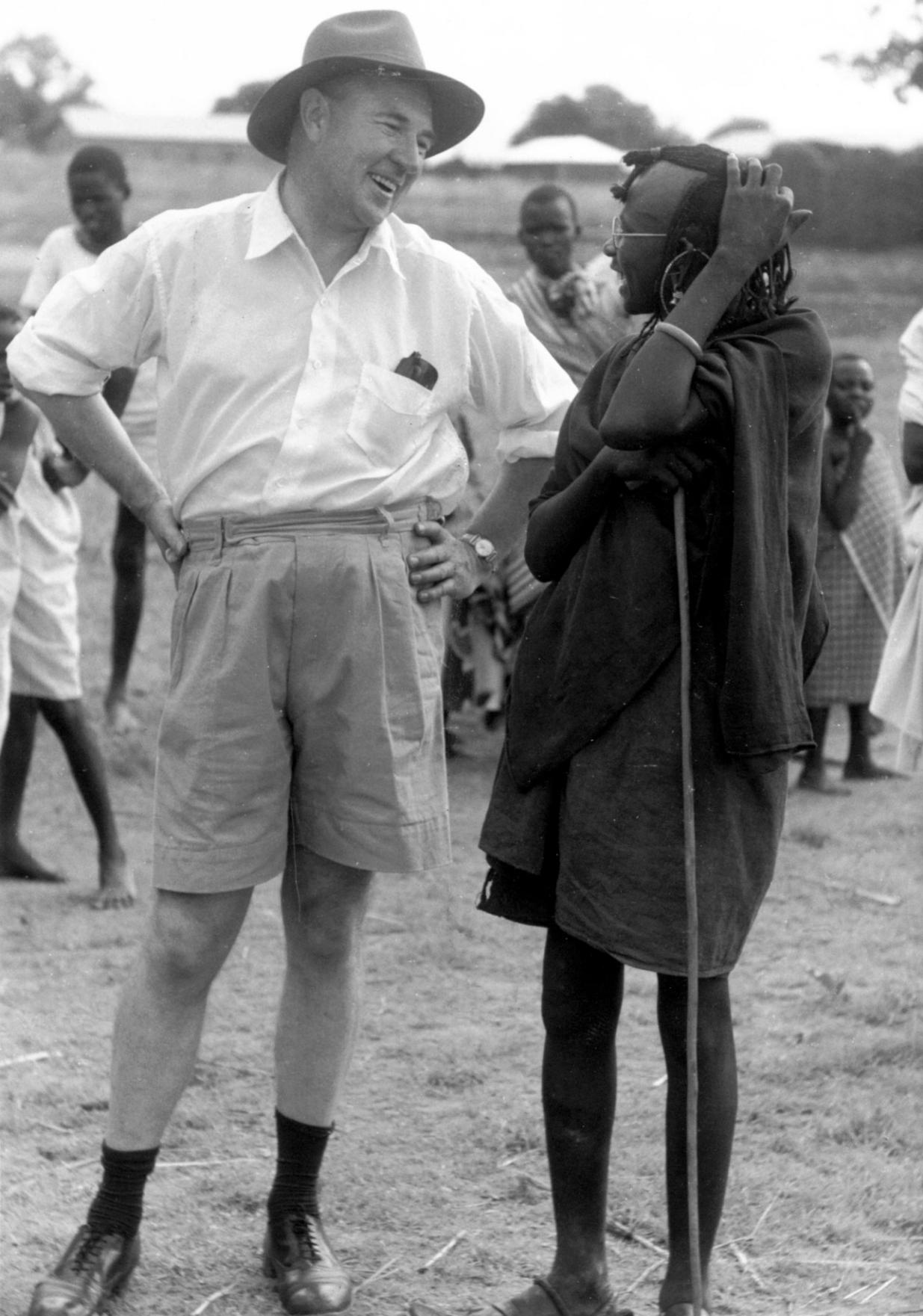


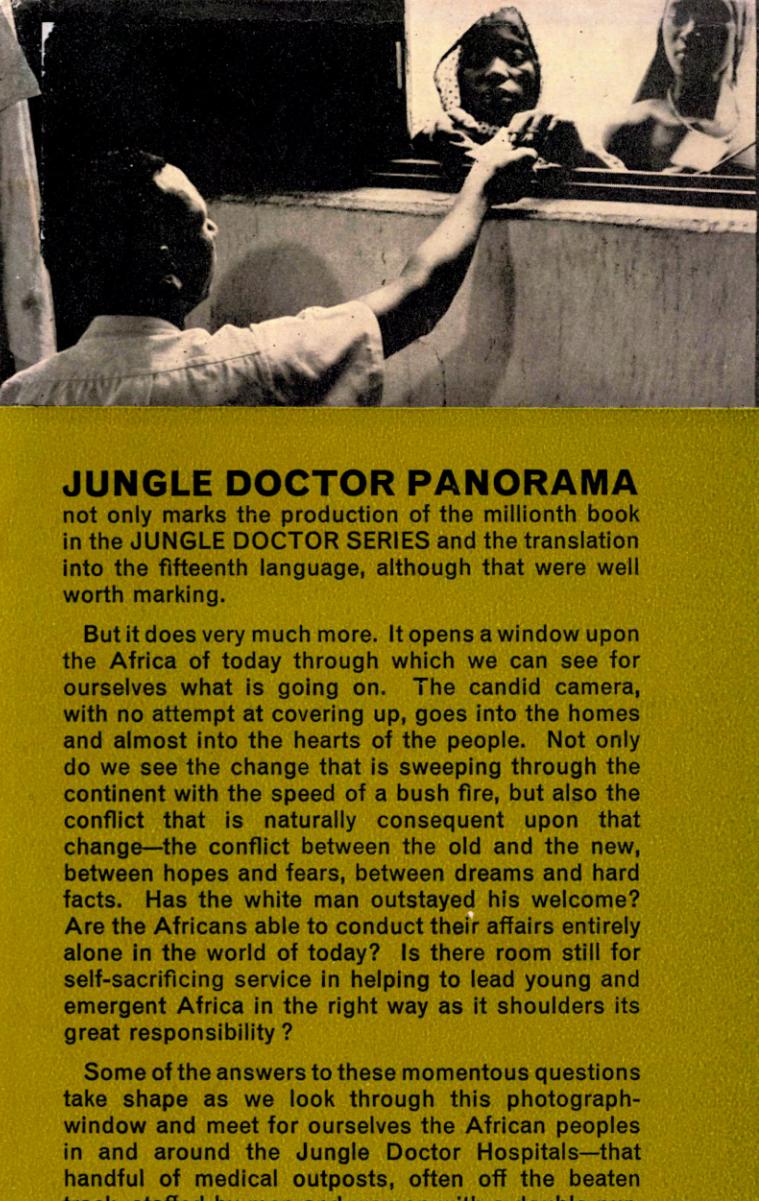
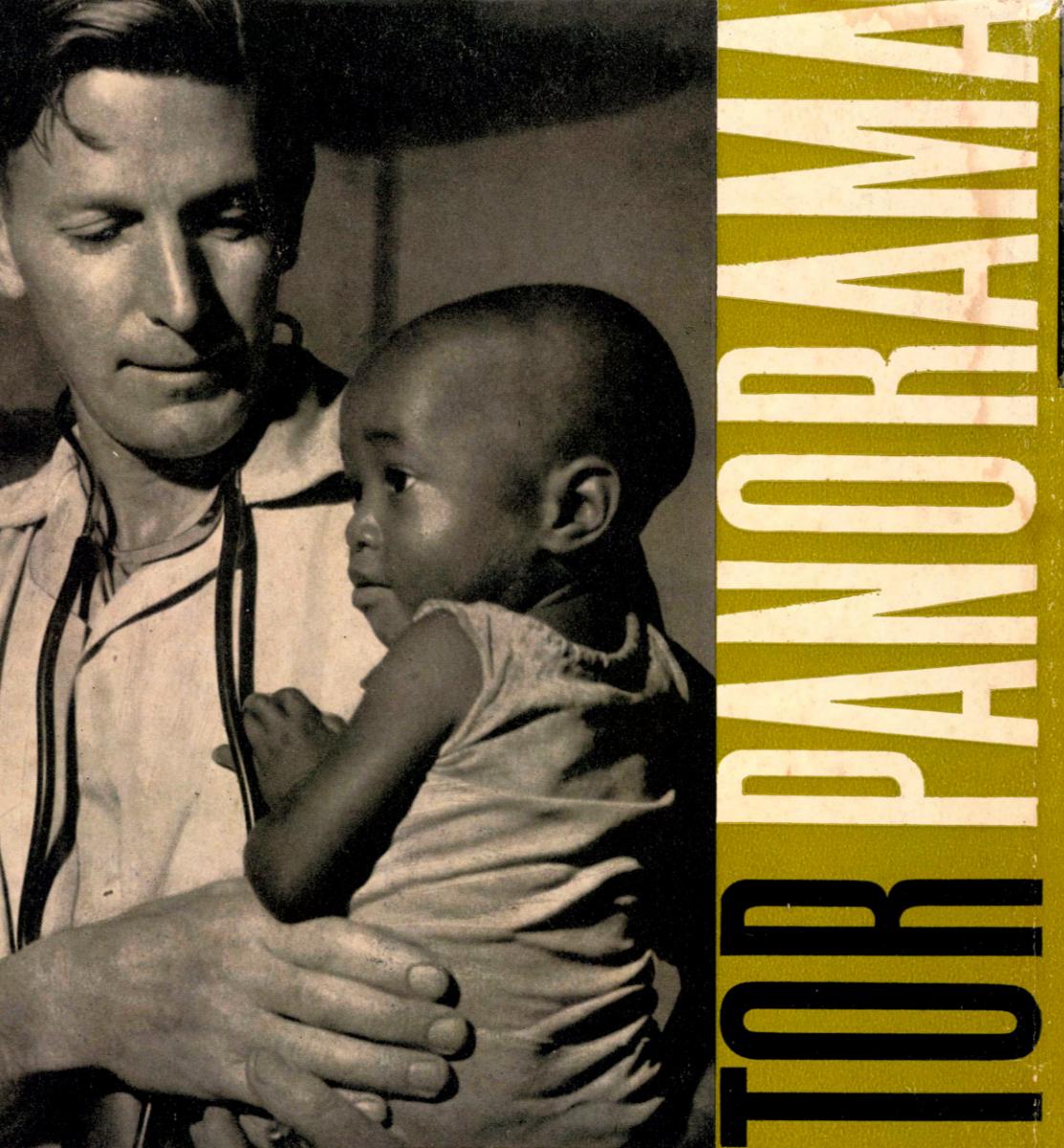
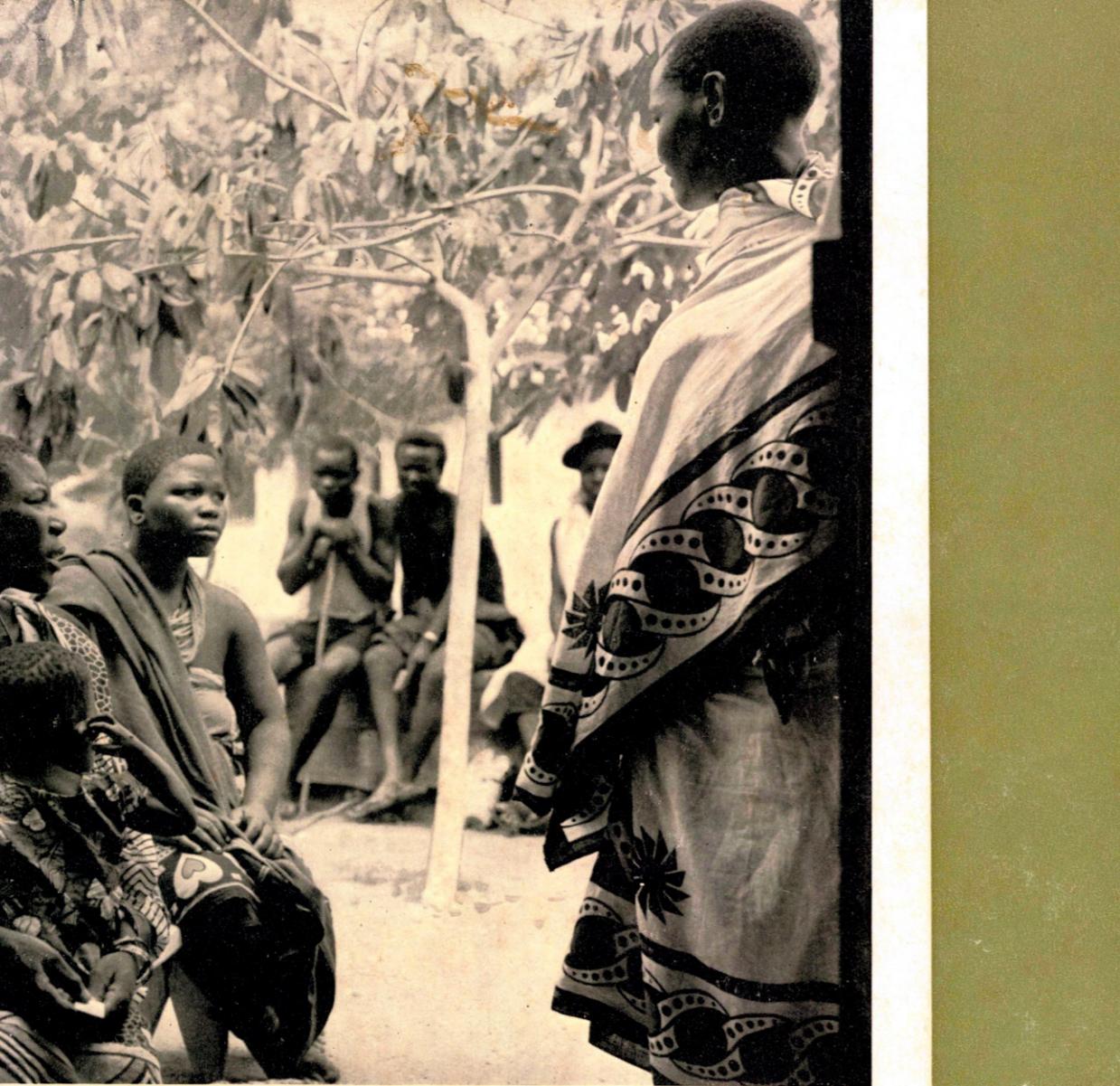
Edwin Udey, veteran cinematographer, came from Los Angeles to East Africa to join the production safari, and to make a series of 16 mm. cinematograph films. Using a Rolleiflex, he contributed to the illustrations in JUNGLE DOCTOR PANORAMA and took the photographs on pages 10, 12 (top), 23 (centre and foot), 24 (centre), 31, 36, 60 (foot), 61, 69, 71, 72, 75, 76, 97, 102, 103 (top), 114 (top), 115, 116, 117. The colour photograph on page 1 is contributed by the publishers.

After arriving back in Australia, Paul White had many consultations with artist Graham Wade concerning the layout and design of

JUNGLE DOCTOR PANORAMA. Graham Wade, who has illustrated many of the JUNGLE DOCTOR books, and has provided the line illustrations for this present volume, also marked the proofs to scale; they were subsequently printed on multi-grade paper using the facilities of Fullarton Artists' studio and darkroom under the control of Ossie Emery.

The finished illustrations were sent to England where all the process engraving was carried out by Viaduct Process Block Co. Ltd. The text pages were set in Monotype "Grotesque" in appropriate sizes; the whole was printed in London on Carrongrove "Elite" Superfine Art paper made in Scotland and supplied by the Hale Paper Co. Ltd., and bound by Cox & Wyman Ltd. at their Fakenham, Norfolk, works.





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THE MONKEY IN THE LION'S SKIN

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In preparation:

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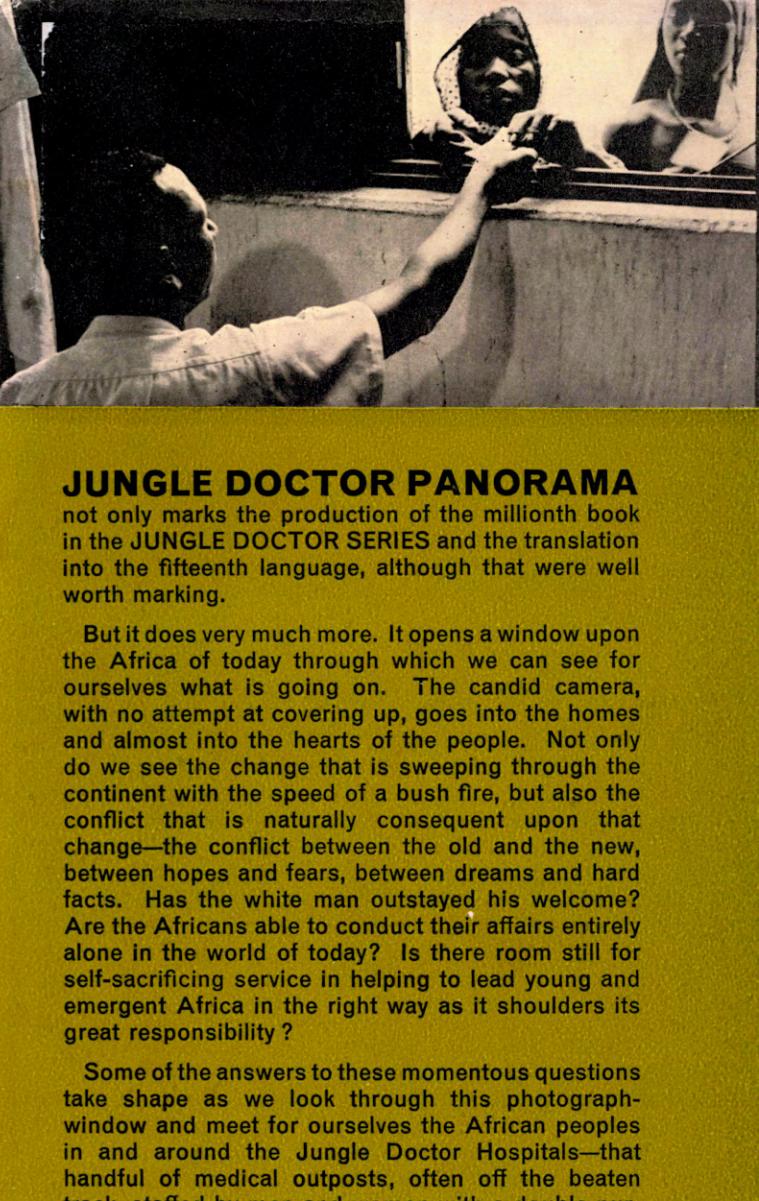
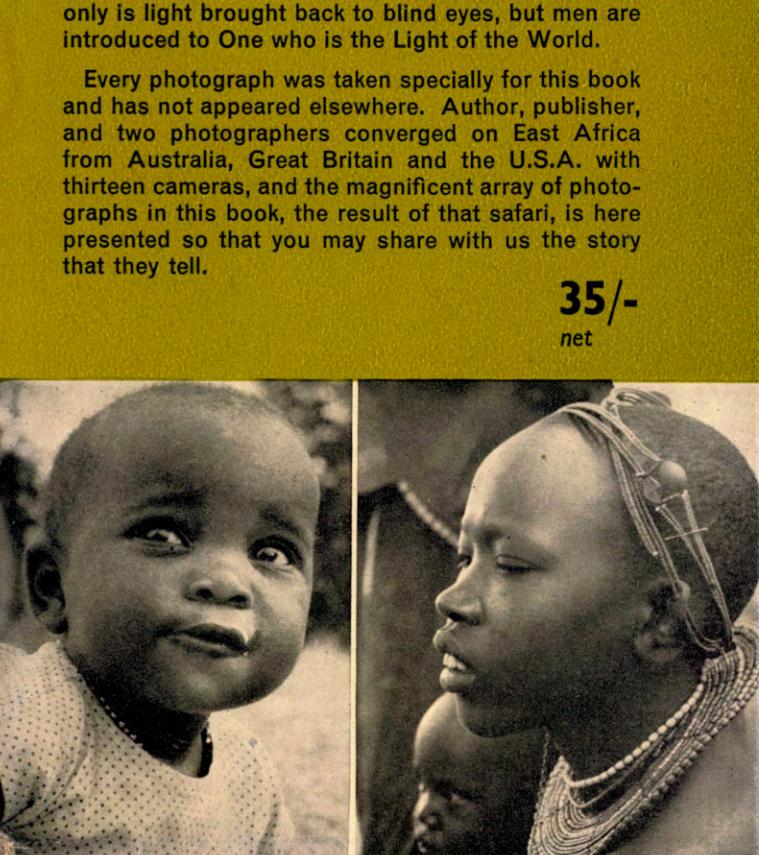
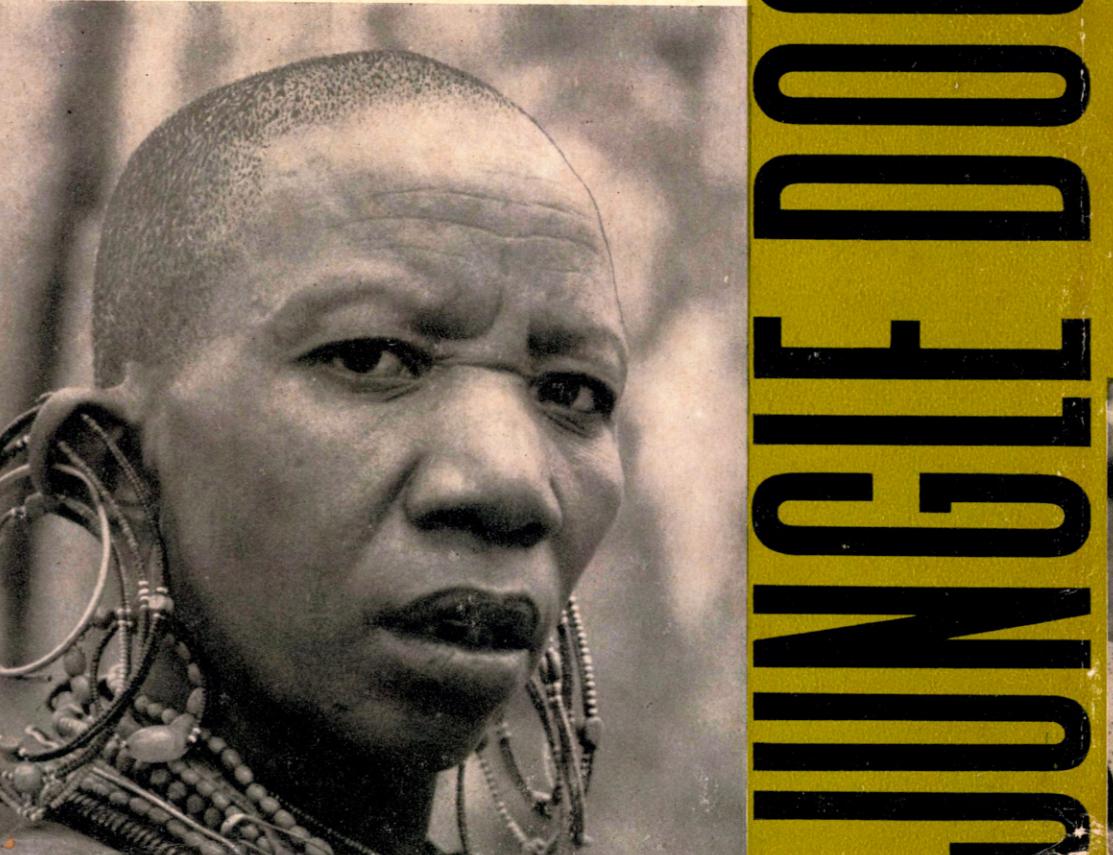
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JUNGLE DOCTOR PANORAMA

The Conflict and Change in Africa as seen from a Hospital Window

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JUNGLE DOCTOR PANORAMA
not only marks the production of the millionth book in the JUNGLE DOCTOR SERIES and the translation into the fifteenth language, although that were well worth marking.

But it does very much more. It opens a window upon the Africa of today through which we can see for ourselves what is going on. The candid camera, with no attempt at covering up, goes into the homes and almost into the hearts of the people. Not only do we see the change that is sweeping through the continent with the speed of a bushfire, but also the conflict that is naturally consequent upon that change—the conflict between the old and the new, between hopes and fears, between dreams and hard facts. Has the white man outstayed his welcome? Are the Africans able to conduct their affairs entirely alone in the world of today? Is there room still for self-sacrificing service in helping to lead young and emergent Africa in the right way as its shoulders its great responsibility?

Some of the answers to these momentous questions take shape as we look through this photographic window and meet for ourselves the African peoples in and around the Jungle Doctor hospitals—the handful of medical outposts, often off the beaten track, staffed by men and women with a double purpose and a single mind. In these hospitals men not only regain their grip on life but find eternality; no only is light brought back to blind eyes, but men are introduced to One who is the Light of the World.

Every photograph was taken specially for this book and has not appeared elsewhere. Author, publisher, and two photographers converged on East Africa from Australia, Great Britain and the U.S.A. with thirteen cameras, and the magnificent array of photographs in this book, the result of that safari, is here presented so that you may share with us the story that they tell.

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